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FM 2-5

WAR DEPARTMENT FIELD MANUAL

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CAVALRY

DRILL REGULATIONS,

HORSE

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WAR DEPARTMENT FIELD MANUAL

FM 2-5

This manual supersedes FM 2-5, Horse Cavalry, 6 August 1940, including Changes No. 1, 19 September 1941.

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HORSE



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BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

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(For explanation of symbols see FM 21-6.)

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CHAPTER 1

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION

SECTION I

GENERAL

1. SCOPE. a. The mounted drill prescribed herein is designed primarily for organizations and units of horse cavalry. Some of the explanation is of a general nature which gives sufficient latitude for adaptation to specific organizations. Interpretation should be based on these general provisions, and all should learn to use this manual as a guide to a common-sense solution of minor points which are not specifically covered in the text.

b. The diagrams of organization shown in the figures herein are based on approved Tables of Organization and Equipment. They may be adapted to changes in Tables of Organization and Equipment, and to the maneuver space available.

2. PURPOSES OF DRILL. The purposes of drill are to—

a. Enable a commander to move his command from one place to another in an orderly manner and to provide simple formations from which dispositions for combat may readily be assumed.

b. Aid in disciplinary training by instilling habits of precision and response to the leader's orders.

c. Provide a means, through ceremonies, of enhancing the morale of troops, developing the spirit of cohesion, and giving interesting spectacles to the public.

d. Give junior officers and noncommissioned officers practice in commanding troops.

SECTION II

COMMANDS

3. KINDS AND PURPOSE. **a.** There are two kinds of commands—preparatory commands, such as FORWARD, which indicate the movement or formation that is desired; and commands of execution, such as MARCH, HALT, or ARMS, which cause such movement to be executed. At times, a single command is used which both indicates the movement and causes its execution, such as RALLY or FOLLOW ME.

b. The purpose of commands is to transmit orally the will of the leader in the control of the movement of his unit with respect to direction of its march, formation, gait, pace, or speed.

c. Drill and combat signals are for the purpose of transmitting commands when the transmission will be more simple and efficient than would be possible by use of the voice. Drill and combat signals may be by whistle or by arm and hand.

d. Subordinate commanders repeat signals or give appropriate commands to their units whenever necessary to insure prompt and correct execution.

e. To indicate danger or an air or mechanized attack, use three long blasts of a whistle, vehicular horn, siren, or klaxon repeated several times; or three equally spaced

shots with rifle or pistol; or three short bursts of fire from machine gun or submachine gun. In daylight, the individual giving the signal points in the direction of the impending danger; at night, the alarm signal will be supplemented by voice warning to indicate the direction of danger.

4. MEANS OF TRANSMISSION. a. Commands may be transmitted by any of the following methods:

- (1) Voice.
- (2) Visual signals.
- (3) Example of the leader (speed or gait, and direction).
- (4) Audible signals (whistle, bugle, horn).
- (5) Radio, telephone, telegraph.
- (6) Messengers and staff officers.
- (7) Combination of any of the preceding methods.
- (8) Example of the base element or subdivision.

b. Whatever the method used, it is considered equivalent to an oral command.

5. METHOD OF GIVING COMMANDS. a. A preparatory command should be given at such interval of time before the command of execution as will allow its being properly understood; the command of execution should be given at the instant the movement is to commence. Whenever the preparatory command must be repeated by subordinate unit commanders the interval between commands should be longer.

b. Commands must be given in such a manner that they may be understood readily by those for whom they are intended. The tone of the command should be animated, distinct, and of a loudness apportioned to the number of men affected. Preparatory commands are given with a rising inflection. The command of execution for mounted drill movements is slightly prolonged. At a halt, a person giving an oral command or making a report habitually faces the unit to which the command is given or the

person to whom the report is made. The staff of a commander giving commands or making reports does not conform to the temporary changes of front of the commander but maintains its position.

c. Preparatory commands may be revoked by the command AS YOU WERE.

6. WHISTLE SIGNALS. A short blast of the whistle may be used to attract the attention of subordinate leaders or troops prior to giving arm and hand signals. Whistle signals other than the three following are prohibited:

a. Attention. A short blast of the whistle.

b. Cease firing. A long blast of the whistle. This should be confirmed at once by the appropriate arm and hand signal or by other means.

c. Air or mechanized warning or other immediate and grave danger. Three long blasts repeated several times (see par. 3).

7. ARM AND HAND SIGNALS. a. Method of giving signals. (1) Except when otherwise prescribed, arm and hand signals normally are given with the right arm and hand, although the left arm and hand may be used when necessary.

(2) Signals must be plainly visible to those concerned with their execution. To render any arm or hand signal more visible, the headdress or handkerchief may be carried in the hand during the execution of the signal. The flashlight may be used at night when secrecy is not essential.

(3) Whenever the command for any movement consists of a preparatory command and a command of execution, both the preparatory signal and a signal of execution are used. Preparatory arm and hand signals are started from the position of the arm at the side. Signals of execution are started from the position of the arm at the vertical and fully extended, except where specifically provided otherwise.

(4) Single signals are preferable to combinations of signals and should be used whenever possible. When a combination of signals is used, the signals should be recognized easily and given in the order in which the commands are worded; for example, the signal for LINE OF TROOP COLUMNS should be the signal for LINE, followed by the signal for TROOP, followed by the signal for COLUMN.

b. Signals for horse units. The following signals are prescribed for movement of horse units:

(1) ACTION FRONT (RIGHT, LEFT, or REAR) (execution). Thrust the closed fist several times in the direction toward which it is desired to go into action. (See fig. 1.)

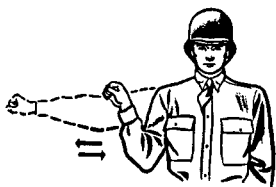
(2) ARE YOU READY? or I AM READY (execution). Extend the arm toward the leader for whom the signal is intended, hand raised, fingers extended and joined, palm toward the leader. (See fig. 1.)

(3) AS FORAGERS (preparatory). Extend the arm horizontally to the front, palm down, and move it rapidly from left to right and from right to left in a horizontal plane. (See fig. 1.)

(4) ASSEMBLE (preparatory). Raise the hand vertically upward to the full extent of the arm, palm to the front, fingers extended and joined, then with the arm remaining straight, slowly describe small circles about the head. (See fig. 1.)

(5) ATTENTION (execution). Extend the arm vertically to the full extent of the arm, palm to the front, and move the arm and hand slowly back and forth several times, from right to left and from left to right, in a vertical plane. (See fig. 1.)

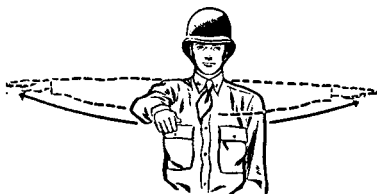
(6) BRING UP THE LED HORSES (execution). Extend both arms horizontally to the sides, palms of hands up, and move the arms upward to form a circle with fingers touching. Repeat several times until the signal is understood. (See fig. 2.)



**FIGHT ON FOOT
ACTION RIGHT
(FRONT, LEFT OR REAR)**



**ARE YOU READY
OR I AM READY**



AS FORAGERS



ASSEMBLE



ATTENTION

Figure 1. Arm and hand signals.



**BRING UP
THE LED HORSES**



**BY THE RIGHT
(LEFT) FLANK**



**CHANGE
DIRECTION.
COLUMN RIGHT (LEFT).
COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT).
RIGHT (LEFT) TURN**



COLUMN



DECREASE THE GAIT



DISREGARD

Figure 2. Arm and hand signals.

(7) **BY THE RIGHT (LEFT) FLANK** (preparatory). Extend the hand to the full extent of the arm horizontally directly to the right (left). (See fig. 2.)

(8) **CHANGE DIRECTION** (preparatory). Extend the arm horizontally, with the palm down, fully in the direction of the marching flank and then make a wide sweeping movement with the arm in a horizontal plane toward the new direction and point in that direction. (See fig. 2.)

(9) **COLUMN** (preparatory). Raise the arm vertically, then drop the arm to the rear and describe circles in a vertical plane with the arm fully extended. When not followed by a modifying signal, such as **PLATOONS**, **SQUADS**, **TWOS**, or **TROOPERS**, column of fours is understood. (See fig. 2.)

(10) **COLUMN RIGHT (LEFT); COLUMN HALF RIGHT (HALF LEFT)** (preparatory). Same as **CHANGE DIRECTION**. (See (8) above.)

(11) **DECREASE THE GAIT** (preparatory). Raise the elbow to a position above and to the right (left) of the shoulder and extend the forearm to the left (right), hand above the head, palm to the front. Except when the leader's example indicates otherwise, a decrease of gait of 1° is understood. (See fig. 2.)

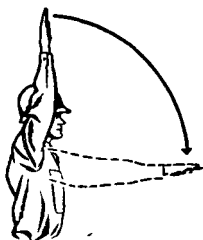
(12) **DISREGARD**. Place the hand against the back at the height of the waist, back of the hand toward the body. (See fig. 2.)

(13) **FIGHT ON FOOT** (execution). Strike repeated blows straight from the shoulder with the closed fist in the direction in which the action is desired. (See fig. 1.)

(14) **FLOCK** (preparatory). Extend the arm to the side horizontally, fingers extended and joined, and describe small vertical circles with the arm and hand. (See fig. 3.)



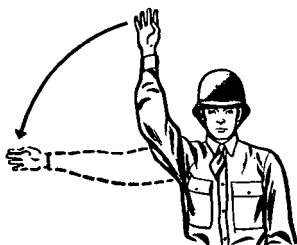
FLOCK



FORWARD, FOLLOW ME



FOURS



FOURS RIGHT (LEFT)



HALT

Figure 3. Arm and hand signals.

(15) FOLLOW ME (execution). Same as FORWARD. (See (16) below.)

(16) FORWARD (preparatory). Raise the hand vertically to the full extent of the arm, palm to the front, and lower the hand and arm in the direction of movement until horizontal. (See fig. 3.)

(17) FOURS (preparatory). Raise the hand vertically to the full extent of the arm, all fingers extended and separated, thumb closed in the palm of the hand. (See fig. 3.)

(18) FOURS LEFT ABOUT (preparatory). FOURS, followed by TO THE REAR. Fours right about is not executed by signal. (See figs. 3 and 6.)

(19) FOURS RIGHT (LEFT) (preparatory). FOURS, followed by BY THE RIGHT (LEFT) FLANK. (See fig. 3.)

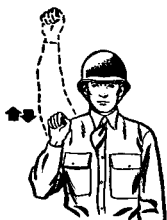
(20) HALT (preparatory). Raise the hand vertically to the full extent of the arm. (Execution) Drop the arm to the side. (See fig. 3.)

(21) INCREASE THE GAIT (preparatory). Carry the hand to the shoulder, then rapidly thrust the hand upward vertically to the full extent of the arm and back to the shoulder several times. Except when the leader's example indicates otherwise, an increase in gait of 1° is understood. (See fig. 4.)

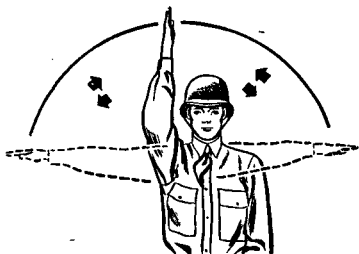
(22) LINE (preparatory). Raise the hand vertically to the full extent of the arm, fingers extended and joined, and wave the arm well down alternately to the right and left several times. (See fig. 4.)

(23) LINE OF PLATOON COLUMNS (preparatory). Raise the arm as in signaling PLATOONS and carry the elbow several times from right to left across the body. (See fig. 4.)

(24) MARCH (execution). Raise the hand vertically to the full extent of the arm, palm to the front, fingers extended and joined; make a very brief pause in this position and drop the arm smartly to the side. (See fig. 4.)



INCREASE THE GAIT



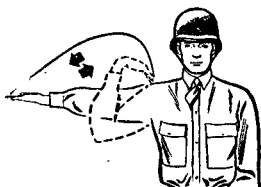
LINE



**LINE OF PLATOON
COLUMNS**



MARCH



MASS



OUT OF ACTION

Figure 4. Arm. and hand signals.

(25) **MASS** (preparatory). Extend the arm horizontally, palm up, fingers extended and joined and, by flexing the elbow, bring the tips of the fingers to the point of the shoulder several times. (See fig. 4.)

(26) **OUT OF ACTION** (execution). Strike the closed fist of one hand rapidly against the open palm of the other hand several times. (See fig. 4.)

(27) **PLATOONS** (preparatory). Raise the elbow to the height of the shoulder, fist closed, forearm vertical. (See fig. 5.)

(28) **PREPARE TO DISMOUNT** (preparatory). Extend the arm diagonally upward to the side, palm downward, fingers extended and joined, and wave the arm downward several times. (See fig. 5.)

(29) **PREPARE TO MOUNT OR PACK** (preparatory). Extend the hand horizontally, palm up, fingers extended and joined, and wave the arm upward several times. (See fig. 5.)

(30) **RALLY** (execution). Raise the hand vertically to the full extent of the arm, palm open, fingers extended and joined. Then describe rapidly, with the arm, large, horizontal circles about the head. (See fig. 5.)

(31) **RIGHT (LEFT) TURN; RIGHT (LEFT) HALF TURN** (preparatory). Same as **CHANGE DIRECTION**. (See (8) above.)

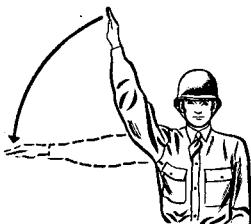
(32) **SQUADS** (preparatory). Raise the hand, palm to the inside, fingers extended and joined, vertically to the full extent of the arm, and distinctly move the hand to the right and left several times from the wrist, holding the arm steady. (See fig. 5.)

(33) **SECTIONS** (preparatory). Raise the hand to the full extent of the arm, fist closed. (See fig. 5.)

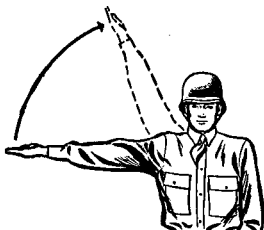
(34) **TAKE COVER** (execution). Turn toward the element or group and raise the hand, palm down, in front of the elbow, forearm horizontal; thrust the hand downward and back to this position. (See fig. 6.)



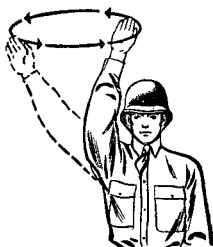
PLATOONS



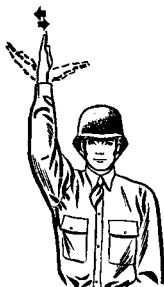
**PREPARE TO
DISMOUNT**



**PREPARE TO
MOUNT OR PACK**



RALLY



SQUADS



SECTIONS

Figure 5. Arm and hand signals.

(35) TO THE REAR (preparatory). Turn and point to the rear, arm horizontal. (See fig. 6.)

(36) TROOPERS (preparatory). Raise the hand vertically to the full extent of the arm, first finger extended, other fingers closed in the palm of the hand. (See fig. 6.)

(37) TROOP (preparatory). Place the palm of the hand against the back of the neck, back of the hand to the rear. (See fig. 6.)

(38) TWOS (preparatory). Raise the hand vertically to the full extent of the arm, first two fingers extended and separated, other fingers closed in the palm of the hand. (See fig. 6.)

c. Fire control signals. See FM 22-5.

d. Signals for information of hostile troops. The following signals are prescribed for transmitting information of hostile troops:

(1) ENEMY IN SIGHT IN SMALL NUMBERS. Hold the rifle (or other small arm) horizontally above the head with the arms extended as if guarding the head. (See fig. 6.)

(2) ENEMY IN SIGHT IN LARGE NUMBERS. Hold the weapon as described for ENEMY IN SIGHT IN SMALL NUMBERS ((1) above), and lower and raise it several times by flexing the arms at the elbow. (See fig. 6.)

(3) HOSTILE AIRCRAFT. Remove headdress and extend arm upward and pointing toward approaching aircraft. (See fig. 7.)

(4) HOSTILE MECHANIZED FORCES. Remove headdress and wave through a vertical arc as in the signal for LINE. (See fig. 7.)

e. Those signals most commonly used in horse cavalry units are described in **a** to **d**, inclusive, above. For additional details and signals used in dismounted action, see FM 22-5.



TAKE COVER



TO THE REAR



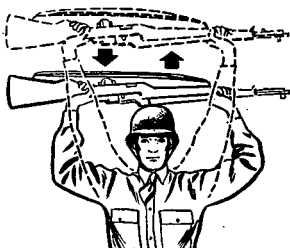
TROOPERS



TROOP



TWOS

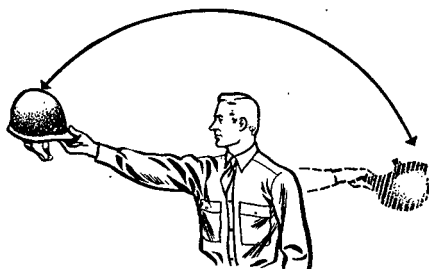


ENEMY IN SIGHT
IN LARGE NUMBERS

Figure 6. Arm and hand signals.



HOSTILE AIRCRAFT



HOSTILE MECHANIZED UNITS

Figure 7. Arm and hand signals.

CHAPTER 2

DRILL

SECTION I

GENERAL RULES AND FUNDAMENTALS

8. GENERAL. Cavalry drills are dismounted and mounted: Dismounted drill for cavalry is as prescribed in FM 22-5 with the modifications made necessary by differences in unit designations, organization, and equipment. This chapter deals solely with mounted drill.

9. EXPLANATION OF MOVEMENTS. **a.** In most cases movements are explained to the right, left, front, and rear, as appropriate. Where a movement is described in only one direction, it is to be executed in that direction only.

b. The platoon is the largest unit that has an extended order drill by fixed commands. For the troop, extended order movements are executed by orders of the troop commander given under real or assumed tactical situations. These movements must conform to the terrain as it actually exists and to the tactical situation.

10. FORMATIONS. Subordinate elements may be arranged with regard to one another in line, column, or echelon. Line and column formations are applicable to both close and extended order. Echelon formations are gained by specific instructions describing the formation desired. Echelon normally is used only for extended order. Units are referred to by their position as leading, center, or rear in column; and right, center, or left in line.

11. INTERVALS AND DISTANCES IN CLOSE ORDER.

a. The interval between troopers is 6 inches from knee to knee.

b. The distance between troopers in column is 4 feet from head to croup.

12. BASE. **a.** In column and echelon formations, the base element or subdivision is the one which is leading. In line formations, the base normally is the center element or subdivision. However, the commander may designate any element as the base of a line formation.

b. The commander of each unit is its leader. He marches in the direction and at the gait or pace desired, followed at the prescribed distance by the base. He may go where his presence is necessary or desirable, leaving the guidance of the base to a subordinate.

13. METHODS OF ASSUMING LINE AND COLUMN FORMATIONS.

a. Line. Line formations are gained from any column formation by a fan-shaped deployment. Line is formed by the successive arrival of elements abreast of the base. Except in the squad, and when specifically provided otherwise in this manual, the second element or subdivision in column moves up on the left of the base, the third element or subdivision moves up on the right of the base, and so on, alternately. When line is to be formed facing in any direction other than the

direction of march, and the order of fours in squads, squads in platoons, and platoons in troops is to be retained, the head of the column should be turned in the new direction before the deployment is ordered. Subordinate elements move by the most direct route and remain in column formation until they arrive close to their new positions. Line may be formed from column of fours or column of fours from line by wheeling by fours.

b. Column. Column formations are formed from any line formation by successive movements of elements to their proper positions in rear of the base, the latter moving in the indicated direction. Except in the squad and when otherwise specifically provided, the base is followed alternately by the elements or subdivisions on its left and right. Subordinate elements initiate their movement by forming column and moving by the most direct routes to their new positions.

14. CHANGE OF DIRECTION. To change direction, the leader of the base element turns in the new direction on the arc of a circle followed by the base. If the unit is in line, other elements regulate on the base. If the unit is in column, elements in rear of the base change direction successively in the same manner and on the same ground as the base.

a. Horse elements. The leader of the base element conducts the element at the gait of march so that the pivot moves on the arc of a circle with a radius of 2 yards at the walk, 4 yards at the trot, or 6 yards at the gallop.

b. Mechanized or motorized elements in horse cavalry units. The leader of the base element conducts the element at the rate of march so that the pivot moves on the arc of a circle with a radius of 15 yards. Drivers regulate their speed to keep their vehicles on line with the guide.

15. GAITS. **a.** In movements from the halt or when marching at the walk, if the gait is not specified in the command, the base unit takes or maintains the walk.

b. Line is formed to the front from column by increasing the gait of the rear elements 1° without command or by indicating a gait for them. The head of the column preserves the gait of the march. When the formation must be hastened or executed in a restricted space, the commander may cause the leading element to diminish its gait or to halt according to the object in view. When an increased gait is indicated in the preparatory command or during the execution of the movement, it applies only to those elements which have not completed the movement. If a decrease in gait is ordered, it applies to the base and those elements which have completed the movement.

c. Column is formed to the front from line, on the base element at the gait of march, or at the gait ordered. The other elements take or maintain the next slower gait or halt until they can take their places in column.

d. In all other movements, if the elements have equal distances to go, they move at the gait of march or that indicated in the command. If the distances are not equal, the base element maintains the gait of march or takes that of the leader; the other elements take a correspondingly slower or faster gait, and on arriving at their places take the gait of the base element. The leader of the base element regulates its gait so as to facilitate the formation or to attain the object in view.

SECTION II

MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE RIFLE, MOUNTED

16. TO STAND TO HORSE. At STAND TO HORSE, the rifle is held on the left side of the trooper in a position corresponding to ORDER ARMS.

17. TO MOUNT. In mounting, the trooper with the rifle at the left trail steps back to position opposite the horse's left shoulder and, before taking both reins in his hand, inserts the rifle into the scabbard.

18. TO DISMOUNT. On dismounting, the trooper, after placing the bight of the reins on the horse's neck and before stepping forward to take the position of STAND TO HORSE, takes the rifle from the scabbard, assumes the left trail, and then takes the position of STAND TO HORSE.

19. TO FIGHT OR FORM ON FOOT. In executing FIGHT ON FOOT OR FORM ON FOOT, the trooper first secures his horse, then takes the rifle from the scabbard. Rapidity of going into action and opening fire is a primary consideration.

20. TO LEAD OUT. When the trooper leads his horse for short distances, the rifle is carried at the left trail.

SECTION III

RIFLE SQUAD, RIFLE TROOP

21. ORGANIZATION. The rifle squad normally consists of a corporal and seven privates. The privates include a second-in-command and two scouts.

22. SQUAD LEADER. **a.** When the squad is acting alone, or when for any other reason it becomes desirable, the leader takes position in front of his squad and designates a guide in the rank, who follows the leader at 3 yards.

b. When the squad is in a platoon, the squad leader is in ranks and normally is the guide of the squad. If the execution of exceptional movements places the squad leader out of his normal position, he exercises command from his temporary position until his normal position is regained.

	Man mounted
	Man dismounted
	Intelligence scout mounted
	Intelligence scout dismounted
	NCO mounted (rank indicated)
	NCO dismounted (rank indicated)
	Officer mounted (rank indicated)
	Officer dismounted (rank indicated)
	Led or pack horse

Figure 8. Symbols for figures on drill diagrams.

23. FORMATIONS. The formations of the squad in close and extended order are—

a. Line. Line is a close order formation in which all members of the squad are abreast of each other with an interval of 6 inches between knees. (See fig. 9.)

b. Column of fours. Column of fours is a close order formation in which the troopers in each set of fours are arranged as in line, but one set of fours is directly in rear of the other. Normally, the corporal's set of fours is in front. The distance between sets of fours is 4 feet from head to croup when mounted, and 92 inches between troopers when dismounted. (See fig. 10.)

c. Column of twos. Column of twos is a close order formation in which Nos. 1 and 2 of each set of fours normally are in front, followed by Nos. 3 and 4. The distance between sets of twos is 4 feet from head to croup. (See fig. 10.)

d. Column of troopers. Column of troopers is a close order formation in which the troopers of each four normally are in the order 1, 2, 3, 4, from head to rear. The distance between troopers is 4 feet from head to croup.

e. Extension in depth. Extension in depth is an extended order formation in which the fours, twos, or troopers follow one another at the distance indicated in the command.

f. Line of half-squad columns. Line of half-squad columns is an extended order formation in which the sets of fours are abreast of each other with each four in column of troopers. Unless directed otherwise in the command, the interval between columns is 25 yards.

g. Flock. Flock is an extended order formation in which the troopers are dispersed irregularly with intervals and distances of not less than 10 nor more than 20 yards between troopers. Those of the squad leader's four are to his left and rear, those of the other four, to his right and rear. (See fig. 9.)

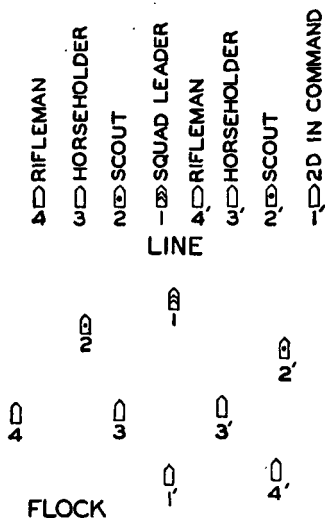


Figure 9. Squad formations.

h. Foragers. Foragers is an extended order formation in which the troopers have the same relative positions as in line, with increased intervals between troopers, with individuals staggered from 5 to 10 yards apart. The interval between foragers is 5 yards unless a different interval is specified in the command.

i. Squad column. Squad column is an extended order formation in column of troopers staggered from 5 to 10 yards apart. In this formation the second in command is in the rear.

24. GUIDE. In line formations, the guide habitually is center and the troopers regulate on the squad leader or other trooper designated as the guide. In column formations, the guide habitually is right. In approach formations, the guide is on the squad leader.

25. EXECUTION OF MOVEMENTS. In the squad, any formation in either close or extended order can be taken directly from any close order formation. Being in extended order, the squad must assemble or rally prior to executing movements in close order.

26. TO FORM THE SQUAD. a. To form the squad in line, the leader acts as the base of the formation and takes position where the center of the squad is to rest and, facing in the required direction, commands: **LEAD INTO LINE.**

(1) The troopers lead out so as to approach the line *successively directly from the rear* and form in single rank on the leader, four troopers on his right and three on his left. The troopers form at **STAND TO HORSE** with intervals of 18 inches between horses. The line being thus formed, the leader verifies the presence of the men or calls the roll, and commands: **COUNT FOURS.**

(2) When there is an incomplete four, the leader cautions the troopers in it as to the numbers assigned them. The four to which the leader belongs is completed first, and the other four becomes the incomplete four. If but five men all told remain in a squad, three men form a four with the leader and the fifth man acts as a four by himself or, if the squad is in the platoon, the fifth man is assigned to the line of file closers or to another squad by his platoon commander.

b. (1) The formation in column of fours, twos, or troopers is similarly executed. The leader commands: **LEAD INTO COLUMN OF FOURS (COLUMN OF TWOS, COLUMN OF TROOPERS).** The leader is No. 1 of the leading four or smaller element. The elements of the column form in order from front to rear, with distance of 4 feet between successive fours, twos, or troopers. In column of fours or twos, each four or two forms on its right trooper.

(2) The squad may form in similar manner after the troopers mount. In this case, the leader causes the troopers to mount individually after saddling and commands: RIDE INTO LINE (COLUMN OF FOURS, COLUMN OF TWOS, COLUMN OF TROOPERS). The interval between mounted troopers is 6 inches from knee to knee.

27. TO MOUNT. The commands are: 1. PREPARE TO MOUNT, 2. MOUNT.

a. Being in line, at the first command the odd numbers lead out 4 yards directly to the front, then all take the position of PREPARE TO MOUNT, and at the second command mount in unison. (See FM 25-5). To reform the rank, the command FORM RANK is given, at which the even numbers move up into the intervals and halt.

b. Being in column of fours or twos, at the first command the troopers open out fanwise from the center sufficiently to permit mounting without interference and all take the position of PREPARE TO MOUNT. At the second command, all mount in unison and close to normal intervals without command. In column, if precision is not desired, the preparatory command may be omitted and the squad mounted by the command MOUNT.

28. TO DISMOUNT. The commands are: 1. PREPARE TO DISMOUNT, 2. DISMOUNT.

a. Being in line, at the first command the odd numbers ride 4 yards directly to the front and halt. All then take the position of PREPARE TO DISMOUNT, and at the second command, dismount and take the position of STAND TO HORSE. (See FM 25-5.) To reform the rank, the command is: FORM RANK, at which the even numbers lead up into the intervals and halt.

b. Being in column of fours or twos, at the first command, the troopers open out fanwise from the center to permit dismounting without interference, and all take the

position of **PREPARE TO DISMOUNT**. At the second command, all dismount but intervals are not closed. In column, if precision is not desired, the preparatory command may be omitted and the squad dismounted by the command **DISMOUNT**.

29. ALIGNMENTS. **a.** When marching, troopers habitually align themselves on the guide, giving way to pressure from the side of the guide and resisting pressure from the side away from the guide. They glance occasionally toward the guide and keep their horses at an even gait, making adjustments of intervals and distances gradually and smoothly.

b. In coming to the halt, troopers habitually align themselves on the guide without command and look to the front as soon as aligned. If necessary, the command **DRESS** may be given.

c. In recruit instruction and for ceremonies, the line may be accurately dressed by establishing the position of two troopers on the right flank a little ahead of the line and commanding **RIGHT DRESS**. Troopers then move up on the line in order from right to left at successive repetitions of the command **NEXT**, turning their heads and eyes to the right. When troopers have become proficient in aligning themselves, the use of the command **NEXT** may be omitted. When all are aligned properly, the commands 1. **READY**, 2. **FRONT**, are given. At the command **FRONT**, all troopers look to the front, resuming the position of attention,

30. TO FALL OUT OR DISMISS THE SQUAD. **a.** At the command **FALL OUT**, the men break ranks and remain in the immediate vicinity or proceed to perform a specified duty.

b. At the command **DISMISSED**, the men are released. If under arms, the arms are inspected prior to dismissal of the squad.

31. AT EASE, REST, AND ROUTE ORDER. **a.** At the command AT EASE, troopers are required to preserve silence and maintain their relative positions in ranks. They are permitted minor informalities of movement but, when mounted, are not permitted to slouch in their saddles.

b. At the command REST, the provisions of **a** above apply, and, in addition, troops are allowed to talk.

c. The command ROUTE ORDER, given while marching, corresponds to REST at the halt.

32. BEING AT A HALT, TO MARCH TO THE FRONT.

The commands are: 1. FORWARD, 2. MARCH. The squad moves forward, conforming to the march of the guide. To trot or gallop from the halt, the appropriate word is added to the first command. To trot or gallop from the halt the commands are: 1. TROT, 2. MARCH; 1. GALLOP, 2. MARCH. Except under unusual circumstances, gaits are changed only 1° at a time.

33. TO HALT. The commands are: 1. SQUAD, 2. HALT. All halt at the second command. The troopers, if not already aligned, align themselves without command on the guide as they halt. Movement in the rank then ceases.

34. TO MARCH BACKWARD. The commands are: 1. BACKWARD, 2. MARCH. The squad reins back until the command 1. SQUAD, 2. HALT, is given. This movement is executed slowly and for short distances only.

35. TO OBLIQUE BY TROOPERS. The commands are: 1. TROOPERS, RIGHT (LEFT), OBLIQUE, 2. MARCH. The troopers execute individually a half turn to the right (or left) and then march at an angle of 45° to the original direction, each trooper's right knee in rear of the left knee of the trooper on his right. The squad moves in

the new direction regulating on the right trooper, the front parallel to the original front. If in column, the right troopers regulate from head to rear. Halting the mounted squad while at the oblique should be avoided. If necessary to halt the squad thus, the troopers, upon halting, turn their horses to the original front. The original direction is resumed by similar means at the commands 1. FORWARD, 2. MARCH.

36. TO FOLLOW THE CORPORAL. Being assembled or deployed, to march the squad without unnecessary commands, the corporal or leader places himself in front of it, designates a guide, and commands: FOLLOW ME. The guide follows the leader at about 3 yards; the other men conform to the movements of the guide, maintaining their relative positions in the squad in any formation ordered by the leader.

37. BEING IN LINE, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS. The commands are: 1. COLUMN OF FOURS, 2. MARCH. The leader's four moves straight to the front at the gait of march or the gait ordered. The other four makes a partial wheel, decreasing the pace until the leading four has partially cleared when, by a movement approximating an oblique, it enters the column so as to follow in the trace of the leading four at 4 feet distance.

38. BEING IN LINE OR IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM COLUMN OF TWOS OR TROOPERS. The commands are: 1. COLUMN OF TWOS (TROOPERS), 2. MARCH.

a. Nos. 1 and 2 of the base four move to the front at the gait of march or the gait ordered. Nos. 3 and 4 of that four keep their horses straight at the next slower gait until their horses' heads are passed by the croups of the horses of the right two, when they oblique to the right and follow the leading two at 4 feet distance. Nos. 1 and 2

of the second four move to the front in the same manner in time to take place in column and follow in the trace of the preceding two. Nos. 3 and 4 of the second four move forward in time to follow the right two of that four at 4 feet distance. (See fig. 10.)

b. COLUMN OF TROOPERS is formed by similar methods from line, column of fours, or column of twos.

39. BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM LINE.

The commands are: 1. **LINE**, 2. **MARCH**. The leading four marches straight to the front at the gait of march or the gait ordered. The rear four obliques to the right (or left if the squad leader be in that four) by trooper at an increased gait. When opposite its place in line, it marches to the front and on arriving abreast of the leading four takes the gait of the guide. (See fig. 10.)

40. BEING IN COLUMN OF TWOS (OR TROOPERS), TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS.

The commands are: 1. **COLUMN OF FOURS**, 2. **MARCH**. The leading two march straight to the front at the gait of march or the gait ordered. Nos. 3 and 4 oblique to the left until uncovered and then march up at an increased gait until abreast of Nos. 1 and 2. The twos of the succeeding four march forward at the increased gait and form fours as explained for the first four. The **COLUMN OF TROOPERS** forms **COLUMN OF FOURS** by similar methods.

41. BEING IN COLUMN OF TWOS (OR TROOPERS), TO FORM LINE.

The commands are: 1. **LINE**, 2. **MARCH**. The twos, or troopers, of the first four move up at an increased gait and form a four as prescribed for forming fours. The elements of the second four likewise move up and form a four in its proper place on the line.

42. TO WHEEL BY FOURS.

The commands are: 1. **FOURS RIGHT (LEFT)**, 2. **MARCH**. The fours move

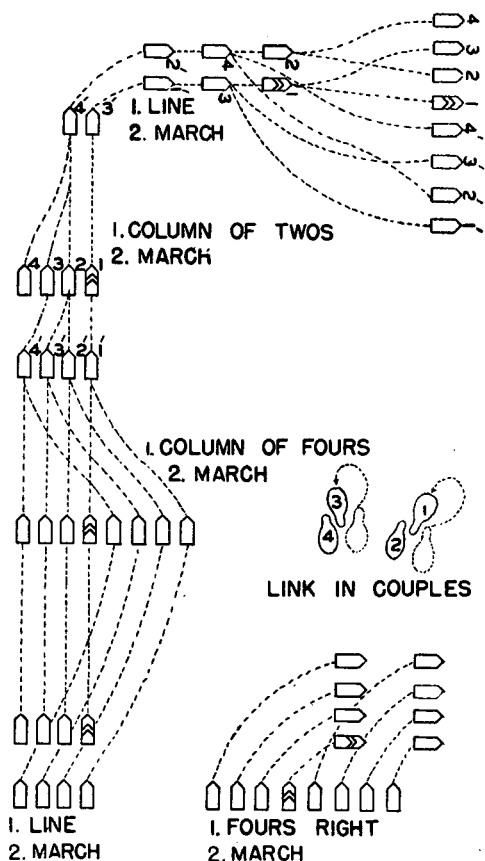


Figure 10. Line, column of fours, column of twos, line; fours right and link in couples.

simultaneously, each wheeling 90° to the right or left as ordered on a moving pivot. In each four, the trooper on the marching flank moves at the gait of march or the ordered gait and, while keeping touch toward the pivot, is the guide during the movement. The pivot trooper, conforming to the movement of the marching flank, turns his horse to the right on the arc of a circle with radius of 1 yard for all gaits except the gallop. At the gallop, this radius is 3 yards. The other troopers keep touch toward the pivot while dressing on the marching flank. Upon completion of the wheel, all fours move forward at the ordered gait, dress normally, and maintain a distance of 4 feet between fours.

43. TO WHEEL ABOUT BY FOURS. The commands are: 1. **FOURS RIGHT (LEFT) ABOUT**, 2. **MARCH**. Each four wheels 180° , and upon completion of the movement the fours move forward in the new direction dressing on the leader of the squad when in line or the guide of the four when in column.

44. BEING IN LINE, TO CHANGE DIRECTION. To change direction 90° , the commands are: 1. **RIGHT (LEFT) TURN**, 2. **MARCH**.

a. The leader turns on the arc of a circle so that the pivot trooper will turn on the arc of a circle with a radius of 2 yards at a walk, 4 yards at a trot, or 6 yards at a gallop, and moves at a rate which will permit the marching flank to preserve the alignment. Troopers remain closed and aligned on the leader or guide if the leader is in front, increasing or diminishing their pace or gait accordingly. The leader indicates the direction to be taken on completion of the turn.

b. A partial change of direction is made without commands. The leader moves in the new direction, and the troopers remain closed and lined on the guide. On completing the change, the leader indicates the new direction.

45. BEING IN COLUMN, TO CHANGE DIRECTION.

The commands are: 1. COLUMN RIGHT (LEFT), 2. MARCH.

a. The leading element executes RIGHT (LEFT TURN) as ordered through a change of direction of 90°. The succeeding elements move forward and turn on the same ground as the leading element.

b. COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT) is similarly executed by a change of direction of 45°. COLUMN RIGHT (LEFT) ABOUT is executed by a change of direction of 180°. To make a slight change of direction, INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT).

c. Being in line, to wheel by fours into column and change direction at the same time: 1. FOURS RIGHT (LEFT), 2. COLUMN RIGHT, 3. MARCH.

46. TO EXTEND THE SQUAD IN DEPTH. The commands are: 1. COLUMN OF FOURS (TWO'S OR TROOPERS), 2. AT (SO MANY) YARDS, 3. MARCH. The leader may indicate the point where the squad is to be reassembled. The fours (twos, troopers) move out successively in the order prescribed for a column.

47. BEING IN ANY FORMATION, TO FORM LINE OR HALF-SQUAD COLUMNS.

The commands are: 1. LINE OF HALF-SQUAD COLUMNS, 2. MARCH. Each four forms column of troopers staggered from 5 to 10 yards apart. The base four moves forward at the gait of march or the gait ordered, and the other four moves by the shortest route at an increased gait to a position 25 yards to the right of the base four.

48. BEING IN ANY FORMATION, TO FORM FLOCK.

The commands are: 1. FLOCK, 2. MARCH. The leader moves forward at the gait of march or at the gait ordered. All troopers move at an increased gait and by the shortest route to their positions. (See par. 23g.)

The leader, from a position in advance of the center of the squad, leads and controls the flock. (See fig. 9.)

49. BEING IN ANY FORMATION, TO FORM AS FORAGERS. The commands are: 1. AS FORAGERS, 2. MARCH. The guide moves forward at the gait of march or the gait ordered. The remaining troopers move at an increased gait by the most direct route to their proper positions abreast of the guide. (See fig. 11.)

50. BEING IN LINE OF HALF-SQUAD COLUMNS, IN FLOCK, OR AS FORAGERS, TO MARCH TO THE FRONT, HALT, OR CHANGE DIRECTION. The squad marches to the front, halts, changes gait, and changes direction by the same commands prescribed for the squad in line.

51. BEING IN LINE OF HALF-SQUAD COLUMNS, IN FLOCK, OR AS FORAGERS, TO MARCH TO A FLANK. The commands are: 1. BY THE RIGHT (LEFT) FLANK, 2. MARCH. Each trooper turns 90° to the right or left as ordered and marches in the new direction.

52. BEING IN LINE OF HALF-SQUAD COLUMNS, IN FLOCK, OR AS FORAGERS, TO MARCH TO THE REAR. The commands are: 1. TROOPERS LEFT ABOUT, 2. MARCH. Each trooper executes an about to the left. To march again to the front, the same command is given.

53. BEING IN LINE OF HALF-SQUAD COLUMNS, IN FLOCK, OR AS FORAGERS, TO ASSEMBLE. The commands are: 1. ASSEMBLE, 2. MARCH. The leader, faced in the desired direction, moves forward at the desired gait, or halts. The other troopers close in upon the leader at an increased gait and form line in their normal positions. The assembly may be made in column

by indicating the desired formation to the troopers as they start to assemble.

54. BEING IN ANY FORMATION OR IN DISORDER, TO RALLY. The command is: RALLY. The leader takes position at any point or moves in any desired direction and at any gait that will permit the movement to be executed. The troopers ride rapidly toward the leader and form line in any order on his right and left. If the leader so desires, he places himself in front of his squad, designating a guide to follow him. The squad being rallied, promptly counts fours.

55. TO ATTACK MOUNTED. The squad normally attacks in line of foragers but may attack in any formation. To launch the squad in an attack, the squad leader commands: 1. AS FORAGERS (OR OTHER FORMATION), 2. PISTOL ATTACK, 3. FOLLOW ME, and rides in the desired direction. The troopers come to raise pistol and gain the desired formation at the gallop, conforming to the movements of the squad leader. See paragraph 23 for intervals. If a different interval than 5 yards is desired it is indicated by: 1. AS FORAGERS, TEN (OR OTHER) YARDS.

56. TO CHARGE. The command is: CHARGE. This command usually is given at a point about 60 yards from the objective, after the leader has been absorbed in the rank in line formations. At the command CHARGE, troopers shorten their reins, lean well forward, and ride at full speed toward the enemy. Each trooper selects a victim in his immediate front and bears down on him with his pistol extended at arm's length, withholding fire until within 25 yards. Any troopers who fall behind or whose fire is masked, take the position of RAISE PISTOL. On completion of the charge, the squad is rallied or assembled.

57. TO FIGHT ON FOOT. a. If in close order, the squad normally is formed in column of fours, after which the commands are: 1. FIGHT ON FOOT, 2. ACTION RIGHT (LEFT, FRONT, REAR.) (See fig. 11.)

(1) At the first command, all the troopers open out as in PREPARE TO DISMOUNT, and Nos. 1, 2, and 4 dismount and take their rifles from the scabbards; Nos. 2 and 4 pass their snaffle reins over their horses' heads, face about, and give them to No. 3 who holds them at such length that he can best control the horses; No. 1 disengages the link snap, faces toward the rear, seizes the halter ring of No. 2's horse with his right hand, pulls his horse's head inward and with the left hand, back up, engages the snap in the halter ring; the reins of No. 1 and the curb bit reins of Nos. 2 and 4 are placed behind the pommel and the left stirrup is crossed over the reins in front of the pommel. In the absence of the link strap, the horses may be fastened together by passing the snaffle reins through the halter ring and tying them in a slipknot so that the horses' heads will be about 2 feet apart.

(2) At the second command, the dismounted troopers form facing to the front, in column of troopers, 1 yard to the front of their horses' heads and 5 yards to the right (left) of the column of horses in the order shown in figure 11.

b. If in extended order, each set of fours assembles on its horseholder before dismounting.

c. In emergencies, a dismounted line of skirmishers may be formed facing in any direction, without waiting for the normal column first to be formed, by the commands: 1. FIGHT ON FOOT, 2. AS SKIRMISHERS TO THE RIGHT (LEFT, FRONT, REAR). In such case, the leader, on dismounting, runs to the position where he desires the center of the line of skirmishers to rest and indicates by signals and voice the exact direction the line is to face. The troopers form as skirmishers on the right

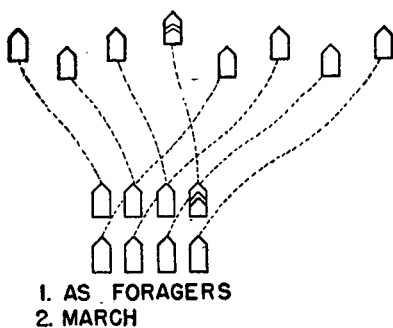
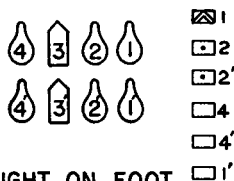
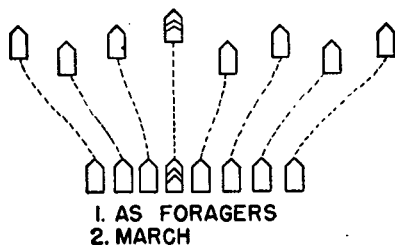


Figure 11. As foragers and to fight on foot.

and left of the leader at intervals of 5 yards unless otherwise indicated.

d. One-half of the squad may be dismounted by the commands: 1. NOS. 1 AND 3 (OR NOS. 2 AND 4), 2. DISMOUNT, 3. ACTION RIGHT (LEFT, FRONT, REAR). The numbers dismounting pass the snaffle reins to those remaining mounted.

e. The led horses are disposed of in accordance with instructions.

58. TO LINK IN COUPLES. The squad being mounted in any formation, the leader commands: LINK IN COUPLES.

a. All halt, if marching, and the troopers open out if in column, or odd numbers ride forward if in line, as to dismount; each odd-numbered trooper then turns to the left about so as to face the trooper with whom he is to couple, No. 1 with No. 2, No. 3 with No. 4. All dismount, place the reins behind the pommel, and the left stirrup over the reins in front of the pommel. The odd-numbered troopers lead their horses along the right side of the horses of the corresponding even-numbered troopers. Each trooper pulls the link back through the left snaffle ring. Each horse is secured by linking or by tying the snaffle reins, if there be no link strap, to the cantle ring of the saddle on the other horse.

b. A noncommissioned officer or trooper out of ranks or a trooper of an incomplete two fastens his horse to either horse of the nearest couple. A trooper usually is left in charge of the horses.

59. TO LEAVE HORSES IMMOBILE. This may be accomplished by the following methods:

a. Horses may be linked in couples.

b. All horses of one squad may be linked in a circle and left to the care of one horseholder.

c. One horseholder may hold the reins of all the horses of the squad.

60. BEING DISMOUNTED TO FIGHT ON FOOT, TO MOUNT. The leader assembles his squad and marches it to the vicinity of the led horses, or he has the led horses brought up to the squad. He may command: **STAND TO HORSE.** The troopers unlink and take the position of **STAND TO HORSE** and the squad may then be mounted when desired. If the leader commands **MOUNT**, the troopers move rapidly but quietly to their horses and, without noise or excitement, unlink and mount.

SECTION IV

RIFLE PLATOON

61. ORGANIZATION. The rifle platoon normally consists of three squads and a platoon headquarters consisting of the platoon leader (lieutenant), platoon sergeant, file closer sergeant, two intelligence scouts who also act as messengers, and three basic privates for replacement of casualties. (See current T/O 2-17.) Since mounts are not provided for basic privates, they are not included in the mounted formations discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

62. PLATOON HEADQUARTERS. a. The platoon leader normally regulates the direction and gait of march by leading the platoon. If for any reason it is desirable for him to go elsewhere, he directs a subordinate to conduct the base.

b. In close order formations, the posts of the platoon leader and platoon headquarters are prescribed under each formation.

c. In extended order formations and when marching at route order, the platoon leader, normally accompanied by the platoon sergeant and two intelligence scouts, is 3 yards in front of the guide of the base element. Distance is measured from the rear of those accompanying the platoon leader to the leading element. The file closer sergeant is 3 yards in rear of the center or rear element.

63. FORMATIONS. The formations of the platoon in close and extended order are—

a. Line. This is a close order formation in which the squads in line are abreast of each other with the same interval between squads as between troopers. The platoon leader normally is 3 yards in front of the guide. The platoon sergeant is 3 yards in rear of the center squad, the file closer sergeant is 3 yards in rear of the right squad, and the intelligence scouts are one each 3 yards in rear of the left, and center squads, respectively. (See fig. 12.)

b. Column of fours, twos, troopers. These are close order formations which correspond to the same formations in the squad. The squads are in column with the normal distance of 4 feet from head to croup between all elements. The platoon leader normally is 4 feet in front of the guide. The remainder of platoon headquarters follows the rear squad at 4 feet distance. (See fig. 12.)

c. Extension in depth. This is an extended order formation in which the squads follow one another at the distance prescribed in the command. The squads may be in any prescribed formation.

d. Lateral extensions. These are extended order formations in which the squads are abreast of each other with intervals of 50 yards unless otherwise ordered. The squads may be in any prescribed formation. Variations of this formation may be effected by causing the base squad to change its formation; other squad leaders change

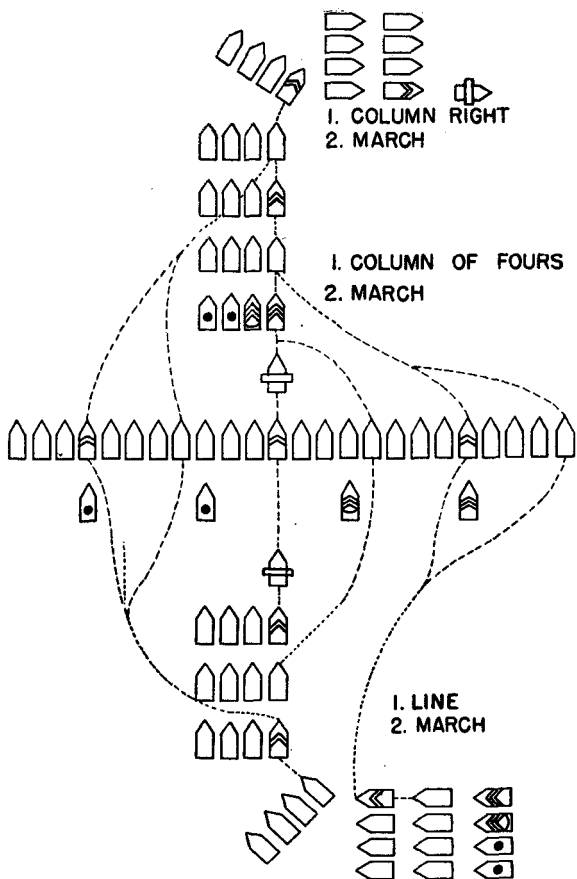


Figure 12. Line, column of fours, and column right.

the formation of their squads to conform to that of the base squad.

e. Foragers. This is an extended order formation in which the squads, each deployed as foragers, are abreast of each other with the same intervals between squads as between troopers.

64. THE GUIDE. When the platoon is in line in close order, all troopers in the rank regulate on the guide of the platoon (guide of base squad). In all line formations in extended order the troopers in each squad regulate on their squad leader who in turn regulates on the base. In column formations, the guide habitually is right.

65. EXECUTION OF MOVEMENTS. **a.** In the platoon, any formation can be taken directly from any other.

b. Squad leaders conduct their squads by the shortest and most direct routes to their positions in the new formation.

c. Column of fours, twos, or troopers habitually is formed on the base squad which moves forward first.

d. Line habitually is formed by a fan-shaped deployment on the leading element.

e. When line is to be formed in a direction oblique to the direction of movement, the head of the column may be turned in the new direction before the deployment is ordered.

f. Where the change of direction is 90° or more, and there is not time or room for changing the direction of march of the head of the column and executing a fan-shaped deployment, line may be formed by wheeling by fours.

g. When a platoon is marching in line and an obstacle is met that interferes with the advance of only a few troopers, they open out or fall back without command and resume their places after passing it. In the same way,

if the obstacle is sufficiently large, a squad leader may hold his squad back to follow after the platoon or he may lead his squad around the obstacle.

66. SQUAD MOVEMENTS APPLICABLE. The platoon executes the following movements by the same commands as are prescribed for the squad, substituting the word "platoon" for "squad" when necessary:

Mounts, dismounts, and is aligned.

Marches forward, backward, and to the oblique.

Executes changes of direction.

Wheels by fours.

Forms column of fours from column of twos or troopers.

Forms column of twos or troopers from column of fours.

Forms line of half-squad columns.

Changes gaits, halts, rests, and is dismissed.

Links in couples.

Advances by covered routes, by rushes, or by infiltration.

67. TO FORM THE PLATOON. a. Normally, the platoon is formed in line. It may be formed in column if desired. Squads are formed as prescribed and in such a place and manner that they will be combined in the desired platoon formation in the order of their permanent designations or as indicated by the platoon sergeant. In garrison, the platoon is formed dismounted by the platoon sergeant and, after verification, is marched to the stables. If alone, it is marched by the platoon sergeant; if in the troop, the troop is marched by the first sergeant with the platoon sergeants in command of their platoons. When the platoon has reached the stables, the platoon sergeant commands: **SADDLE AND LEAD OUT.** The

platoon is reformed as soon as the horses are saddled and led out of the stables.

b. The platoon sergeant, facing the position where he wishes the platoon to form, commands: FORM PLATOON. The squad leader of the base squad stations himself at STAND TO HORSE, 6 yards from the platoon sergeant and facing him, and cautions his men, "lead into line." The other squad leaders similarly form their squads on the left and right of the base squad. All squads count fours.

c. If the platoon sergeant desires the platoon to form in column, he commands: FORM PLATOON IN COLUMN OF FOURS (TWOS, OR TROOPERS). The platoon forms column on the base squad. The other squads form in column behind the base squad.

d. If the platoon sergeant desires to form the platoon in any special order, he indicates the relative order after giving his command.

e. If, after dividing the platoon into squads of eight men each, there are less than four men and more than one man remaining over, they are all assigned to one squad as an additional and incomplete four. If one man remains over, he is assigned as an extra file closer. If four or more men remain over, another squad is formed according to the principles for forming squads, as prescribed in section III.

f. If the permanent squad formation has been kept, but there are absentees from more than one squad thus making several incomplete fours, it is better to assign the men of the incomplete fours to fill vacancies in squads so as to leave not more than one incomplete four in the platoon. If there is but one man available for the incomplete four, he should be assigned as an extra file closer; no more than one extra file closer should be permitted.

g. After the squads have formed in the platoon, the squad leaders verify the presence of their men (if verifica-

tion has not been previously made), and the platoon sergeant commands: REPORT. Each squad leader in turn, commencing on the right, salutes (except when at STAND TO HORSE) and reports, "(Such) squad present," or "(So-and-so) absent." If dismounted and armed with rifles, the squad leaders remain at the order arms while reporting. If no verification is required or if it has been made previously, the squad leaders do not report. After squads are formed and necessary adjustments made, the platoon sergeant faces about, salutes, and reports to the platoon leader (or first sergeant, when the platoon is formed as a part of the troop), "Sir, the platoon is present or accounted for," or "Sir, (so-and-so) absent." He then takes his post at the trot.

68. BEING IN LINE, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS, TWOS, OR TROOPERS.

The platoon leader places himself 3 yards in front of the guide of the base squad or indicates the base squad by voice and commands: 1. COLUMN OF FOURS (TWOS, TROOPERS), 2. MARCH. The base squad forms column of fours to the front and follows the platoon leader. Each of the other squads forms column of fours to the front in time to take its place in column by the shortest route, at the ordered gait of march, and without loss of distance. The order of the squads in column is as follows: Base squad, next squad on the left of base squad in line, next squad on the right of base squad in line. (See Figs. 12 and 13.)

69. BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TWOS, OR TROOPERS, TO FORM LINE.

The commands are: 1. LINE, 2. MARCH.

a. The leading squad forms line and follows the platoon leader, its guide or squad leader following in the trace of the platoon commander at 3 yards distance.

b. The second squad is conducted by its leader at an

increased gait to the left front. It continues in its original formation until its leading element is about 3 yards in rear of the correct place in the platoon line, when it forms line to the front, the leading element reducing the gait gradually so as to avoid blocking the movements of the element next in rear and so as to have the gait of the base squad when it arrives abreast thereof. The rear elements continue at the increased gait until opposite their place in line when they gradually reduce the gait as explained for the leading element; the squad then conforms to the gait of the guide of the platoon, and all troopers maintain their alignment upon him.

c. The third squad similarly is conducted to take its place on the line to the right of the leading squad. (See Fig. 12.)

70. TO EXTEND THE PLATOON IN DEPTH. Extension in depth is effected by the commands: 1. COLUMN OF SQUADS (FOURS, TWOS, OR TROOPERS), 2. AT (SO MANY) YARDS, 3. MARCH. The base element moves out first, followed by the others in their proper order. If the platoon leader desires the elements to march in a particular formation, he indicates his wishes after giving the first commands; for example, 1. COLUMN OF SQUADS IN LINE (AS FORAGERS), 2. AT (SO MANY) YARDS, 3. MARCH.

71. BEING IN ANY FORMATION, TO EXTEND THE PLATOON Laterally. The commands are: 1. LINE OF SQUADS, AT (SO MANY) YARDS, 2. MARCH. The base squad follows the platoon leader. The other squads are conducted to their positions abreast of the base. The squads habitually take the formation of and regulate on the base squad, but the squad leaders may change the formation of their squads to suit the ground in accordance with their own judgment. Troopers regulate on their own squad leaders.

72. BEING IN ANY FORMATION, TO DISPERSE BY SQUADS. The command is: DISPERSE BY SQUADS. The squads are led in different directions at rapid gaits until they are at least 50 yards apart, whereupon all halt, and squad leaders direct appropriate dispositions according to the object in view.

73. TO SEND SCOUTS OUT. The platoon leader indicates the direction or first objective and commands: SCOUTS OUT. The scouts move out in the direction indicated at an increased gait.

74. BEING IN ANY FORMATION, TO FORM AS FORAGERS. The commands are: 1. AS FORAGERS, 2. MARCH. The base squad follows the platoon leader, and the squad leader deploys it as soon as there is sufficient room. The leaders of the other squads conduct them at an increased gait to left and right front to gain the interval necessary to permit their deployment. Upon arriving opposite their positions in the line of foragers, and after changing direction so as to march to the front, the squads are deployed at the discretion of the squad leaders and move up abreast of the base squad. Troopers regulate their march on their own squad leaders. The leaders of squads other than the base regulate on the base squad.

75. TO MARCH TO THE REAR. a. If the platoon is in line, it executes a turn of 180° to the left.

b. If the platoon is in column of fours, twos, or troopers, it executes COLUMN LEFT ABOUT.

c. If the platoon is in a line of columns, the platoon leader causes each column to execute COLUMN LEFT ABOUT, or if as foragers to execute TROOPERS LEFT ABOUT.

76. TO CHANGE FORMATION QUICKLY OR TO BRING ORDER OUT OF CONFUSION.

The platoon leader rides in the desired direction and commands: 1. (SUCH) FORMATION, 2. FOLLOW ME. If the squads are not in the desired formation, each squad leader commands. 1. (SUCH) SQUAD, (SUCH) FORMATION, 2. FOLLOW ME. The squad leaders move toward the platoon leader; the squads form rapidly on their squad leaders during the movement. The squad first arriving near the platoon leader becomes the base of the new formation.

77. BEING IN ANY FORMATION OR IN DISORDER, TO RALLY.

a. The platoon leader commands: RALLY, and moves slowly forward.

b. If in disorder, all troopers ride at a rapid gait toward the platoon leader and form behind him in line in any order.

c. If in a formation in which the troopers already are grouped in squads, they rally while remaining in such groups, even though the individual troopers may form in any relative order in their squads.

d. The platoon having rallied, the platoon leader, at the first suitable opportunity, causes fours to be counted or the platoons to be assembled in normal order.

78. TO CHARGE. In the platoon, charges are executed by the same commands and methods as prescribed for the squad, except that the squad leaders are in the rank and, at the command CHARGE, the leader of the base squad moves up on the left of the platoon leader. The platoon leader and intelligence scouts are absorbed in the rank.

79. TO FIGHT ON FOOT. The commands are: 1. FIGHT ON FOOT, 2. ACTION RIGHT (LEFT, FRONT, REAR).

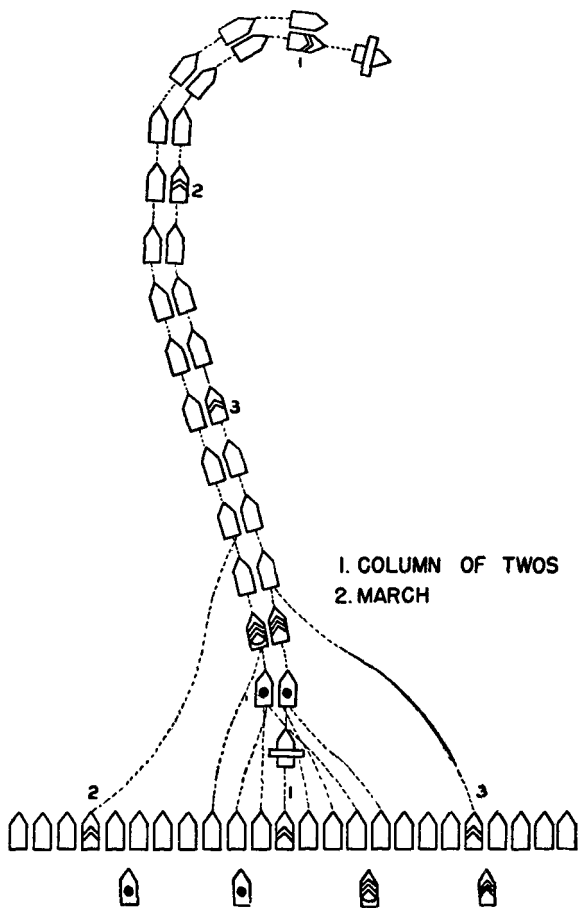


Figure 13. Column of twos from line.

a. The platoon leader turns over his horse to the file closer sergeant, announces the disposition or formation desired, and directs the disposition of the led horses.

b. Each squad executes FIGHT ON FOOT as prescribed for the squad. The squad leaders dispose their squads as indicated by the platoon leader.

c. Individuals out of ranks secure their horses to a nearby four, preferably an incomplete set. The intelligence scouts join the platoon leader and the platoon sergeant directs the squad leaders to their positions. The file closer sergeant takes charge of the led horses. (See fig. 14.)

80. TO LEAVE HORSES IMMOBILE. This may be accomplished by linking in couples, linking in a circle by squad or platoon, or having a horseholder in each squad hold the horses of his squad. In any case, the file closer sergeant or a designated trooper is left in charge.

81. TO MOUNT THE PLATOON. The platoon may be mounted by having the led horses brought forward, moving the dismounted men toward the horses, or both. To have the led horses brought forward, the platoon leader signals or sends word. The led horses are brought forward to the vicinity of their squads. The platoon leader then gives the command: STAND TO HORSE: 1. PREPARE TO MOUNT, 2. MOUNT; or MOUNT.

82. TO DISMISS THE PLATOON. The platoon is dismissed by the platoon sergeant on instructions from the platoon leader in the same general manner as prescribed for the squad.

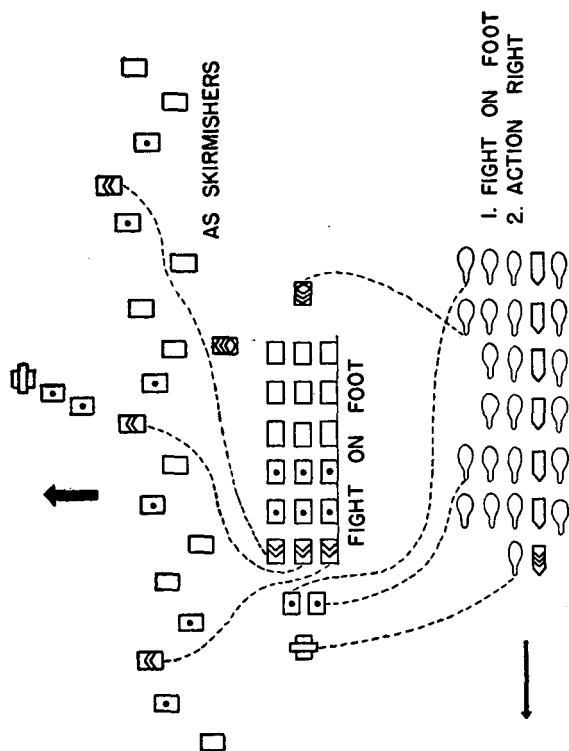


Figure 14. To fight on foot and form as skirmishers.

SECTION V

LIGHT MACHINE-GUN SQUAD, RIFLE TROOP

83. ORGANIZATION. The light machine-gun (LMG) squad consists of seven privates and a corporal who is the squad leader. It is organized into two gun crews, each consisting of a gunner, assistant gunner, and a pack horse driver. The pack horse driver leads the gun pack horse, carrying the gun and tripod, spare-parts chest, and ammunition. In addition, one pack horse driver leads a squad ammunition pack horse.

84. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION, MOUNTED.

a. Horsemanship. Before beginning mounted instruction in the machine-gun squad, all machine gunners are trained in horsemanship.

b. Packs and harness. Preliminary instruction in the care and handling of harness, equipment, and loads may be pursued concurrently with instruction in horsemanship. (See FM 25-5.)

c. Driving. This instruction is given first without harness and includes—

(1) **GAITS.** Driving the pack horses at the walk, trot, and gallop, in turns and abouts; increasing and decreasing the gait; halts and movements to the front from the halt. The animals are formed and maneuvered in pairs. Normally, each driver's horse is on the left side, each pack horse on the right side of the pair. The instruction also should include driving with the pack horse on the left.

(2) **AIDS.** Pack horses are trained to keep abreast of the drivers' horses. The former are managed by the reins and the voice.

(a) *Reins.* The reins of the pack horse are used for gathering him, for checking his gait, for halting him, and for reining him back. They normally are carried in the right hand, without passing over the animal's neck, and so held as to maintain gentle contact with his mouth. The bight or loop of the reins is held in the other hand or secured on the wrist. The driver's horse and the pack horse should be gathered before moving from a halt, before halting, and before changing gait or direction; the riding horse as explained in instruction in horsemanship, the pack horse by a slight pressure of the bit. The riding horse then is required to move in the desired manner or to halt, while the pack horse is made to conform to the movement. The pack horse must neither crowd the riding horse nor travel too far from him.

(b) *Voice.* The voice is an aid of great value to the pack horse driver. Like all other aids, it must cease to act when obedience to it has been obtained. It must be reserved for occasions when it is needed to produce a definite effect.

(3) **MOVEMENTS.** Pack horse drivers are required to move their pairs forward, to the flank, to the oblique, and to the about; to execute the changes in gait and to halt; to align themselves; to pass from line to column or from column to line; to rein back; to execute circles; to pass quickly from the halt to the gallop and from the gallop to the halt. The next step is to form the pack horse drivers in columns of pairs and to teach them the commands and movements they are to obey and execute when the pairs are maneuvered as a squad. In this instruction, the pack horse drivers frequently are changed about so as to manage leading, rear, and interior pairs.

(4) **ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTION.** Instruction without harness is followed by the same exercises with the pack horses harnessed, and with them harnessed and packed.

85. FORMATIONS. The formations of the light machine-gun squad are—

a. Column of fours. This is a close-order formation in which the ammunition pack horse driver is on the right of the squad leader. Nos. 1 and 2 form in column in that order in rear of the squad leader at 4 feet distance. The pack horse driver of each gun crew is on the right of the gunner and the assistant gunner on the left, with intervals of 6 inches. (See fig. 15.)

b. Column of twos (troopers). These are close-order formations. In column of twos, the squad is in rear of the squad leader in the order: ammunition pack, gun crew No. 1, gun crew No. 2. In each crew, the gun pack is in front, followed by the gunner and assistant gunner, the latter on the left. In column of troopers, the formation is the same except that the assistant gunners are in rear of the gunners.

c. Line of half-squad columns. This is an extended order formation in which the ammunition pack horse driver is 5 to 10 yards in rear of the squad leader. Each gun crew is in column of troopers in the order: gunner, pack horse driver, assistant gunner, staggered from 5 to 10 yards apart; No. 1 being 10 yards to the left and No. 2 10 yards to the right of the ammunition pack horse driver unless a different interval is indicated in the command. (See fig. 15.)

d. Extension in depth. This is an extended order formation in which the elements, half squads, twos, or troopers, are in rear of each other at the distance specified in the command.

e. Flock. This is an extended order formation in which gun crew No. 1 is to the left and rear and gun crew No. 2 to the right and rear of the squad leader, with the driver of the ammunition pack horse in rear of the corporal, with intervals and distances of 10 to 20 yards between all troopers. (See fig. 15.)

f. Foragers. This is an extended order formation in which gun crew No. 1 is on the left of the squad leader and gun crew No. 2 on the right of the squad leader, the gunner of each crew being on the right of his crew. Pack horse drivers and pack horses follow about 10 yards in rear of their crews, the driver of the ammunition pack horse in the center.

86. TO SADDLE, HARNESS, AND PACK. **a.** The squad leader commands: SADDLE and, if necessary, indicates the disposition of the riding horses while the pack horses are being harnessed and packed. The troopers saddle and bridle their own riding horses.

b. If pack horses are to be harnessed, the squad leader commands: HARNESS. At this command, the members of the squad, working in pairs, harness the pack horses.

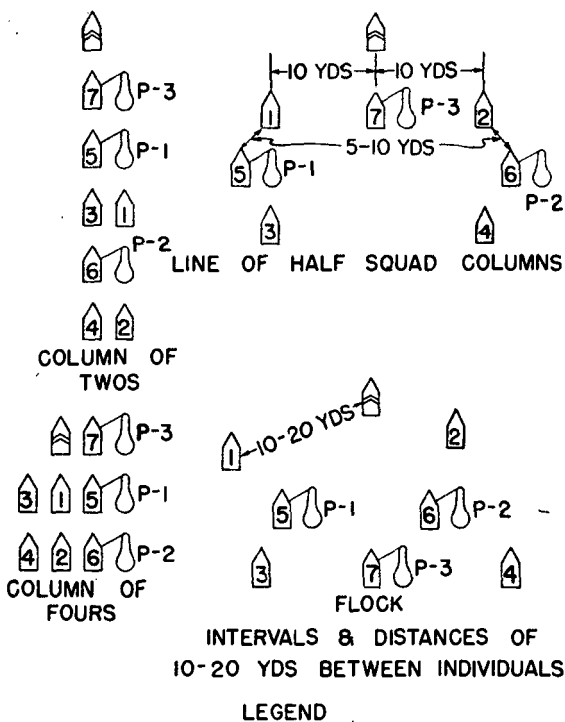
c. If loads are to be carried, the squad leader commands: PACK. At this command, the pack horse drivers, assisted by the other members of the squad, and again working in pairs, place and secure the loads on the pack horses.

d. When the loads are secured, the troopers obtain their riding horses and each pack horse driver his pack horse.

e. When desired, the commands SADDLE, HARNESS, and PACK can be given as one command.

87. TO UNSADDLE, UNHARNESS, AND UNPACK.

The commands are: UNPACK, UNHARNESS, and UNSADDLE. They may be given separately or in conjunction as desired. In the execution of these commands, the troopers reverse the procedure prescribed in paragraph 86.



- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| NO. 1. GUNNER | NO. 6. DRIVER, PK H #2 |
| 2. GUNNER | 7. DRIVER, PK H #3 |
| 3. ASST GUNNER | P-1. PK H NO 1. GUN |
| 4. ASST GUNNER | P-2. PK H NO 2. GUN |
| 5. DRIVER, PK H #1 | P-3. PK H NO 3. AM |

Figure 15. Squad formations.

88. TO FORM THE LIGHT MACHINE-GUN SQUAD.

a. The squad normally is formed in column of fours. The squad leader takes position where the head of the column is to rest and, facing in the required direction, commands: **LEAD INTO COLUMN OF FOURS (COLUMN OF TWOS, COLUMN OF TROOPERS)**. The elements of the column form in order from front to rear, with distances of 4 feet between successive fours (twos, or troopers). No. 7, with pack horse No. 3, takes position to the right of the squad leader (in rear of the squad leader in column of twos or troopers). No. 5, dismounted, leading on his right pack animal No. 1, takes his place 4 feet from and facing No. 7. No. 6 takes his place 4 feet in rear of No. 5 facing No. 5. Nos. 1 and 3 lead into line abreast of No. 5. Nos. 2 and 4 lead into line abreast of No. 6. (See fig. 15.) The troopers form **STAND TO HORSE**, with intervals of 18 inches between riding horses, Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, on the left of their riding horses, Nos. 5 to 7, inclusive, between their riding horses and pack animals. The squad being formed, the leader verifies the presence of the troopers or calls the roll.

b. Whenever it is desired to form dismounted for gun drill, the squad leader commands: **1. FORM FOR GUN DRILL, 2. FALL IN**. At this command, the squad leader takes his place in front of and facing the squad, and the men form in close line, Nos. 1 to 7, inclusive, in that order, from right to left.

89. RIFLE SQUAD MOVEMENTS APPLICABLE. The light machine-gun squad executes the following movements by the same commands and by corresponding methods employed in the rifle squad:

Mounts, dismounts, rests, and is dismissed.

Moves forward, obliques, changes gaits, and halts.

Wheels by fours (exceptional) and changes direction.

Is extended in depth.

90. BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM COLUMN OF TWOS OR TROOPERS. The commands are: 1. COLUMN OF TWOS (TROOPERS), 2. MARCH. The movement is executed as in the rifle squad except that at the preparatory command the squad leader places himself in front of the driver of the ammunition pack horse. Column of troopers is formed by similar methods.

91. BEING IN COLUMN OF TWOS OR TROOPERS, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS. The commands are: 1. COLUMN OF FOURS, 2. MARCH. The movement is executed as in the rifle squad except that at the command of execution the driver of the ammunition pack horse moves up on the right of the squad leader. Column of twos from column of troopers is formed by similar methods.

92. BEING IN ANY FORMATION, TO FORM LINE OF HALF-SQUAD COLUMNS. The commands are: 1. LINE OF HALF-SQUAD COLUMNS. 2. MARCH. The squad leader, followed by the driver of the ammunition pack horse, moves straight to the front at the gait of march or the gait ordered. The gunner of each crew places himself in front of his pack horse driver and leads his crew at an increased gait to its position abreast of and 10 yards from the driver of the ammunition pack horse with the first half squad on the left, second on the right. (See fig. 15.)

93. TO FIGHT ON FOOT. The commands are: 1. FIGHT ON FOOT, 2. ACTION RIGHT (LEFT, FRONT, REAR).

a. At the first command, if not assembled by fours, each gun crew assembles as a four on its pack horse driver and all dismount except the drivers. The squad leader places his curb rein in rear of the pommel, crosses the left stirrup in front of the pommel, and passes his snaffle reins

to the ammunition pack horse driver. Each gunner turns his horse over to his pack horse driver in a similar manner. Each assistant gunner, after placing both reins in rear of the pommel and crossing the left stirrup in front of the pommel, secures his horse to the halter ring of the gunner's horse by the link strap. Each gunner unpacks the tripod and one chest of ammunition. Each assistant gunner unpacks the gun and one chest of ammunition.

b. At the second command, each crew runs to a position 1 yard in front of its horses' heads and 5 yards to the flank indicated in the order, and forms column of troopers. The squad leader indicates the disposition of the led horses and assembles his squad in a suitable formation or indicates the employment of the guns.

c. In emergencies, the commands may be combined and given as one command. In this case, the squad leader on dismounting runs to the position where the squad is to assemble and indicates by signal and voice the employment of the guns. The gun crews move rapidly to the positions indicated by the squad leader.

94. TO LINK IN COUPLES. Being in any formation, the command is: **LINK IN COUPLES.** All halt and dismount. The gunner and assistant gunner of each crew link their horses as prescribed for the rifle squad and remove the load from their pack horse. Each pack horse driver links his riding horse to his pack horse with their right sides adjacent. The squad leader and the driver of the ammunition pack horse link horses, and the ammunition pack horse is linked to the horse of the ammunition pack driver.

95. TO LEAVE HORSES IMMOBILE. This may be accomplished by linking in couples, linking in a circle, or turning all the horses over to a designated trooper. Normally, the driver of the ammunition pack horse remains with the led horses.

96. TO GO OUT OF ACTION. The command is : OUT OF ACTION. Each gunner clears gun and closes the cover. Each assistant gunner replaces the belt in the ammunition chest. The gunner and the assistant gunner of each crew then dismount the gun.

97. TO PUT GUNS IN PACKS. The guns having been taken out of action and the led horses being at hand, the squad leader commands: PACK. At this command, the gunners and assistant gunners place the tripod, gun, and ammunition chests in the hangers and secure the fastenings. As soon as the fastenings are secured, each trooper obtains his horse and takes the position of stand to horse.

SECTION VI

LIGHT MACHINE-GUN SECTION, RIFLE TROOP

98. ORGANIZATION. The light machine-gun section consists of a sergeant and two light machine-gun squads.

99. CONTROL. a. Section sergeant. The section sergeant is the leader and sets the direction, gait, and pace. He normally is posted in front of the leader of his base (left) squad. The leader of the base squad follows the section leader at 3 yards' distance.

b. Guide. The base squad is the guide of the section. The section leader may place himself in front of the squad leader of either squad, which then becomes the base.

100. FORMATIONS. The following are the formations of the machine-gun section:

a. Line. In this formation, the two squads are abreast, each squad in column of fours, with an interval of 10 yards between squads.

b. Column of fours, twos, troopers. In these formations, the squads, each in column (fours, twos, or troopers), are disposed one behind the other with 4 feet distance.

c. Line of squads. In this formation, the squads, in the prescribed formation, are disposed abreast of each other at the interval prescribed in the command.

d. Column of squads. In this formation, the squads, in any prescribed formation, are disposed one in rear of the other at the distance prescribed in the command.

101. TO FORM THE SECTION. **a.** The section normally is formed in line.

(1) The section leader commands: SADDLE, HARNESS, PACK (or SADDLE, HARNESS), AND LEAD OUT. At this command, the squad leaders take charge of their squads and cause them to saddle, harness, and pack (or saddle and harness) and lead out.

(2) When the squads have led out, the section leader, facing the position where he wishes the section to form, commands: FORM SECTION. The squad leader of the base (left) squad, mounted, stations himself 3 yards from the section leader and facing him. The squad leader executes LEFT ABOUT and commands: LEAD INTO COLUMN. When the squad is formed, he faces to the front. The other squad is formed in a similar manner, on line with and to the right of the base squad, with an interval of 10 yards.

(3) The section leader commands: REPORT. Each squad leader in turn, commencing from the right, salutes and reports, "(Such) squad present," or "(so-and-so) absent." The section leader returns the salute of each squad leader.

b. The section may be formed in column by the command: **FORM SECTION IN COLUMN.**

102. TO DISMISS THE SECTION. The section leader commands: **UNPACK, UNHARNESS, UNSADDLE** (or **UNHARNESS AND UNSADDLE**). At this command, the squad leaders take charge of their squads and cause them to unpack, unharness, and unsaddle (or unharness and unsaddle).

103. MOVEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO SQUAD MOVEMENTS. The section **MOUNTS, DISMOUNTS, LINKS IN COUPLES, EXECUTES THE MARCH TO THE FRONT, ROUTE ORDER, THE HALT, THE CHANGE OF DIRECTION IF IN COLUMN, COLUMN OF FOURS, COLUMNS OF TWOS, COLUMN OF TROOPERS, THE OBLIQUE BY TROOPERS, and THE MARCH TO A FLANK** by the same commands and means that are prescribed for the squad, substituting where necessary the word "section" for "squad."

104. BEING IN COLUMN, TO FORM LINE. **a.** The commands are: 1. **LINE**, 2. **MARCH**. The base squad moves straight to the front at the gait of march or the gait ordered. The other squad executes **COLUMN HALF RIGHT** at the increased gait and, when it has gained its interval of 10 yards from the base squad, executes **COLUMN HALF LEFT**, moves up on line with the base squad, and takes the gait of the latter. (See fig. 16.)

b. Line may be formed directly to a flank by the commands: 1. **SQUADS, COLUMN RIGHT (LEFT)**, 2. **MARCH**. At the command **MARCH**, the squads execute a **COLUMN RIGHT (LEFT)**. The interval between squads is maintained and the right (left) squad guider on the base.

105. BEING IN LINE, TO CHANGE DIRECTION. **a.** The change of direction is only a special case of the march

in line. The leader conducts the section in the new direction. The base squad follows in trace of the section leader and changes direction on the same ground. The other squad, by inclining to the right or left, as the case may be, and increasing or decreasing its gait while maintaining its interval, conforms to the movements of the base squad. On completing the turn, the leader indicates the new direction.

(1) The direction may be changed 90° by the commands: 1. RIGHT (LEFT) TURN, 2. MARCH.

(2) A change of direction of 45° is similarly executed at the commands: 1. RIGHT (LEFT) HALF TURN, 2. MARCH.

(3) To make a slight change of direction, the command is: INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT).

b. The change of direction by formal command, RIGHT (LEFT) TURN, RIGHT (LEFT) HALF TURN, INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT), ordinarily is used only when the section leader, having given the command DISREGARD, is not actually leading the section but is instructing or commanding it from some position other than his normal position as leader.

106. BEING IN LINE, TO FORM COLUMN. The commands are: 1. COLUMN, 2. MARCH. The base squad moves straight to the front at the gait of march or the gait ordered. The other squad executes COLUMN HALF LEFT, and is conducted by its leader (who decreases the gait, if necessary) to its place in column behind the base squad, following the base squad at 4 feet distance.

107. TO MARCH TO THE REAR. The commands are: 1. FOURS LEFT ABOUT, 2. MARCH, or 1. SQUADS TO THE REAR, 2. MARCH. Each four executes LEFT ABOUT, or each squad executes COLUMN LEFT ABOUT, as prescribed.

108. TO OBLIQUE BY HEADS OF COLUMNS. The commands are: 1. SQUADS, COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT), 2. MARCH. Each squad executes COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT). This movement is used to gain ground for short distances in an oblique direction.

109. TO EXTEND THE SECTION Laterally. a. The commands are: 1. LINE OF SQUADS, 2. AT (SO MANY) YARDS, 3. MARCH.

(1) The base squad follows the section leader or moves straight to the front at the gait of march. The other squad is conducted by its leader, at the increased gait, to its place on line with the base squad at the interval ordered. If the movement is executed from line and the section leader desires the extension made to the left, he places himself in front of the right squad or otherwise indicates that squad as the base. If the movement is executed from any column formation, the rear squad moves to the right unless Squad No. 1 is in front, in which case the rear squad moves to the left.

(2) The squad other than the base conforms to the gait and formation of the base squad. In order to pass obstacles, avoid observation, or reduce losses, the squad leader may order temporarily, any suitable formation or gaits.

b. The section leader may prescribe a route or objective for each squad. For example, he commands: 1. LINE OF SQUADS, 2. FIRST SQUAD MOVE UP THAT DRAW (pointing), 3. SECOND SQUAD FOLLOW THE EDGE OF THOSE WOODS (pointing) AND HALT THIS SIDE OF THE CLEARING (pointing), 4. I WILL BE WITH THE FIRST SQUAD, 5. MOVE OUT. This movement is useful in passing obstacles and in crossing fire-swept areas.

110. TO EXTEND THE SECTION IN DEPTH. a. The commands are: 1. COLUMN OF SQUADS, 2. AT (SO MANY)

YARDS, 3. MARCH. The base squad follows the section leader or moves straight to the front at the gait of march. The other squad is led into position behind the base squad and follows it at the distance ordered, conforming to the gait and formation of the base squad. If the section is in column, the rear squad decreases the gait until the proper distance is gained.

b. The section leader may designate a point of assembly before moving out. For example, he commands: 1. COLUMN OF SQUADS AT (SO MANY) YARDS, 2. ASSEMBLE THIS SIDE OF THAT CREST IN THAT CLUMP OF TREES (pointing), 3. I WILL BE WITH THE SECOND SQUAD, 4. MOVE OUT. This movement is useful in passing obstacles and in crossing fire-swept areas. It may be used to effect a deployment in depth in going into action.

111. TO ASSEMBLE THE SECTION. **a.** The section being extended laterally or in depth, to assemble the section, the commands are: 1. ASSEMBLE, 2. MARCH. At the command, the normal formation (line) is resumed.

b. If it is desired to assemble the section in column, the commands are: 1. ASSEMBLE IN COLUMN (FOURS, TWOS, TROOPERS), 2. MARCH.

c. The assembly normally is executed at the trot.

112. TO FIGHT ON FOOT. **a.** Rapidity of going into action and opening fire is a primary consideration. In this action, the section leader commands: ACTION FRONT (RIGHT, LEFT, REAR). He then dismounts and links his horse to the left side of the horse of No. 2 of the base squad. If marching in column, at the command ACTION FRONT, the guns of the leading squad are mounted in the immediate vicinity of pack horse No. 3. The squad leader of the rear squad moves into line or echelon right, according to the nature of the terrain, and executes ACTION FRONT. If ACTION REAR is given from

column, the rear squad moves into formation in line and both squads execute ACTION REAR. In ACTION RIGHT (LEFT) from column, the guns are mounted in the immediate vicinity of pack animals No. 3 and facing in the direction ordered. A designated pack horse driver conducts the pack horses to cover. (See fig. 16.)

b. If in line and it is desired to execute ACTION to a flank, the command is: ACTION RIGHT (LEFT). The squad on the flank toward the action immediately executes ACTION in the direction indicated. The other squad moves up to the left (or right) of the base squad and executes ACTION FRONT.

113. TO GO OUT OF ACTION. **a.** The section leader commands: OUT OF ACTION. If he desires to pack the equipment on the pack animals, he commands, at the proper time: PACK. Each squad leader repeats the commands and causes the gun and equipment of his squad to be moved back by hand to the position of the led animals. If necessary to go out of action very rapidly, the section leader omits the command OUT OF ACTION and commands: PACK, in which case the animals are brought forward at a rapid gait and packed at or near the gun position.

b. When the packing is completed, all not already mounted mount without command.

SECTION VII

CALIBER .50 MACHINE-GUN SQUAD, RIFLE TROOP

114. ORGANIZATION. The caliber .50 machine-gun squad consists of a corporal, seven privates, eight riding horses, three pack horses, and one caliber .50 machine-gun and its ammunition.

115. PACK HORSES. The No. 1 pack horse carries the weapon, with the tripod and barrel on the right side, the receiver on the left side, and the spare parts chest with 40 rounds of ammunition as a top load. Pack horses Nos. 2 and 3 carry the balance of the ammunition.

116. FORMATIONS. a. The caliber .50 machine-gun squad forms and maneuvers by the same commands and in the same manner employed in the light machine-gun squad. The designation of personnel in the caliber .50 machine-gun squad is slightly different from that of the light machine-gun squad. Also, the caliber .50 machine-gun squad has only one machine gun, whereas the light machine-gun squad has two machine guns. For these reasons, No. 2 is designated the ammunition carrier, and No. P2 as an ammunition pack horse. (See par. 85 and Fig. 17.)

b. The rifle squad movements applicable to the caliber .50 machine-gun squad are the same as those for the light machine-gun squad (see par. 89).

117. TO GO INTO ACTION. The command is: ACTION FRONT (RIGHT, LEFT, REAR). All halt with the exception of the squad leader, who turns his

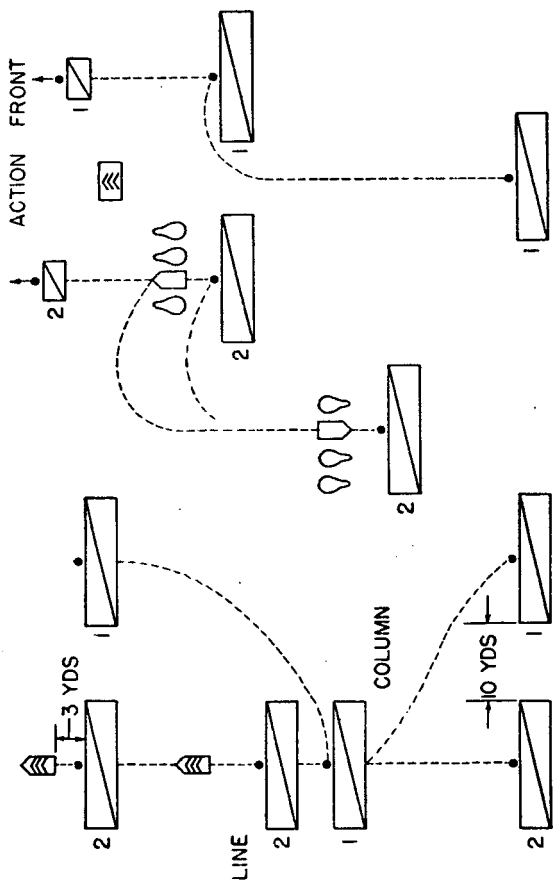
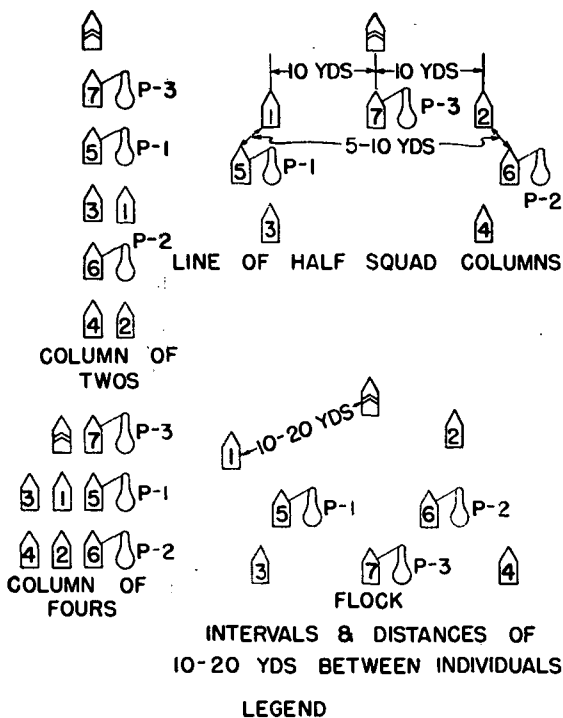


Figure 16. Section formations.



- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| NO. 1. GUNNER | NO. 5. DRIVER, PK H 1 (GUN) |
| 2. AM CARRIER IN CAL | 6. DRIVER, PK H 2 (AM) |
| .50 SQUAD; ASST | 7. DRIVER, PK H 3 (AM) |
| GNR IN HEAVY MG | P-1 GUN PK H |
| & MORTAR SQUAD | P-2 AM PK H |
| 3. ASST GUNNER | P-3 AM PK H |
| 4. ASST GUNNER | |

Figure 17. Squad formations.

horse to left about. The squad leader and Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, dismount. The squad leader links his horse to the left side of No. 7's horse. Simultaneously, Nos. 3 and 4 secure their horses to the halter rings of the horses of Nos. 1 and 2, respectively, by the link strap. Nos. 1 and 2 pass their snaffle reins to the corresponding pack horse driver. The squad leader moves immediately to the position at which the gun is to be mounted and indicates with his arm the direction it is to be pointed. No. 1 moves rapidly in front of No. 5 to the right side of pack horse No. 1, releases the tripod, and mounts it at the position designated by the squad leader. No. 3 moves rapidly in rear of No. 5 and approaching pack horse No. 1 from the rear, pushes the horse's haunches to the right. He releases the receiver and carries it to the position marked by No. 1. With the assistance of No. 1, No. 3 places the receiver in its position on the tripod. As soon as the receiver is in position on the tripod, No. 1 fixes the telescopic sight to its base on the receiver. No. 4 moves rapidly in rear of No. 5 to the left side of pack horse No. 1, releases the barrel and spare parts chest, and carries them to the position of the gun. He places the spare parts chest on the ground near the feedway, and then assembles the barrel to the receiver. No. 2 moves rapidly to pack horse No. 3, releases one ammunition chest, and takes position so as to forward any supplies ordered.

118. TO GO OUT OF ACTION. The command is: OUT OF ACTION.

a. The gun is unloaded and, with the equipment, is moved back by hand to a position to which the pack horses may be brought.

b. Upon the arrival of the pack horses, the squad leader commands: PACK. Nos. 1, 3, and 4 pack the tripod,

receiver, barrel, and spare parts chest on pack horse No. 1 in reverse order to that in which it was unpacked. When this is accomplished, Nos. 1 and 3 assist Nos. 2 and 4 in completing the loads of pack horses Nos. 2 and 3. Nos. 2 and 4 pack any remaining ammunition on pack horses Nos. 2 and 3, in case these horses are not fully loaded. In replacing ammunition boxes, care must be taken to balance the loads by placing the same number of full boxes on each side of the horse. The spare parts chest placed on pack horse No. 1 habitually contains a belt of 40 rounds of ammunition when in pack. The squad leader and Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, mount.

c. The squad leader may command **PACK**, in which case the animals are brought forward at a rapid gait and packed at or near the gun position.

SECTION VIII

CALIBER .50 MACHINE-GUN SECTION, RIFLE TROOP

119. ORGANIZATION. The caliber .50 machine-gun section consists of a sergeant and two caliber .50 machine-gun squads.

120. CONTROL. The section sergeant is the leader and sets the direction, gait, and pace. Normally, he is posted in front of the leader of the base squad (left squad). The leader of the base squad follows the section leader at 3-yards distance.

121. FORMATIONS. The formations and movements of the caliber .50 machine-gun section are the same as

those prescribed for the light machine-gun section. (See sec. VI.)

122. MOVEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO SQUAD MOVEMENTS. Squad movements prescribed in paragraph 89 are applicable to the caliber .50 machine-gun section.

123. TO FIGHT ON FOOT. a. In this action, the section leader commands: ACTION FRONT (RIGHT, LEFT, REAR). He then dismounts and links his horse to the left side of the horse of No. 7 of the base squad. If marching in column, at the command ACTION FRONT the gun of the leading squad is mounted in the immediate vicinity of pack horse No. 3. The squad leader of the rear squad moves into line or echelons right, according to the nature of the terrain, and executes ACTION FRONT. If ACTION REAR is given from column, the rear squad moves into formation in line and both squads execute ACTION REAR. In ACTION RIGHT (LEFT) from column, the guns are mounted in the immediate vicinity of pack animals No. 3 and facing in the direction ordered. A designated driver conducts the pack horses to cover.

b. If in line and it is desired to execute action to a flank, the command is: ACTION RIGHT (LEFT). The squad on the flank toward the action immediately executes action in the direction indicated. The other squad moves up to the left (or right) of the base squad and executes ACTION FRONT.

124. TO GO OUT OF ACTION. a. The section leader commands: OUT OF ACTION. If he desires to pack the equipment on the pack animals, he commands, at the proper time: PACK. Each squad leader repeats the command and causes the gun and equipment in his squad to be moved back by hand to the position of the pack animals.

If necessary to go out of action very rapidly, the section leader omits the command **OUT OF ACTION** and commands **PACK**, in which case the animals are brought forward at a rapid gait and packed at or near the gun position.

b. When the packing is completed, all not already mounted mount without command.

SECTION IX

MACHINE-GUN PLATOON, RIFLE TROOP

125. ORGANIZATION. The machine-gun platoon consists of a platoon headquarters, a light-machine-gun section, and a caliber .50 machine-gun section. The platoon headquarters includes a platoon leader, a platoon sergeant, a file closer sergeant, two intelligence scouts, and three basics.

126. CONTROL. **a.** The platoon leader sets the direction, gait, and pace of the platoon. In line, he is posted 3 yards in front of the leader of his base; in column, he is 4 feet in front of the guide. In column, the leading section is the base. In line, unless otherwise ordered, the right section is the base.

b. The base squad follows the platoon leader. The leaders of squads other than the base regulate on the base squad. The troopers in each squad regulate on their squad leader.

c. In extended order formations and when marching at route order, the platoon leader followed by the two intelligence scouts is 3 yards in front of the guide of the base unit. Distance is measured from the rear of those accompanying the platoon leader to the leading element.

The platoon sergeant and file closer sergeant are 3 yards in rear of the center or rear element.

127. FORMATIONS. a. The following are the formations of the platoon:

(1) **LINE.** In this formation the sections, in line, are abreast of each other with an interval of 10 yards.

(2) **LINE OF SECTIONS.** In this formation the sections, in any prescribed formation, are abreast of each other with the interval prescribed in the command.

(3) **COLUMN OF SECTIONS.** In this formation, the sections in any prescribed formation are one behind the other at the distance prescribed in the command.

b. Other formations applicable are prescribed in paragraph 63.

128. MOVEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO SECTION AND SQUAD MOVEMENTS. See paragraph 66.

129. TO FORM THE PLATOON. a. Normally, the platoon is formed in line. It may be formed in column if desired. Squads are formed as prescribed and in such place and manner that they will be combined in the desired platoon formation.

b. In garrison, the platoon is formed dismounted by the platoon sergeant and, after verification, is marched to the stables. If alone, it is marched by the platoon leader; if in the troop, the troop is marched by the troop commander with the platoon leaders in command of their platoons. When troop officers are not present the first sergeant and platoon sergeants take command of the unit.

c. When the platoon has reached the stables, the platoon sergeant commands: **SADDLE, HARNESS, PACK, AND LEAD OUT** (or) **SADDLE, HARNESS, and LEAD OUT.** At this command, the section leaders take charge of their sections and cause them to saddle, harness,

and pack (or saddle and harness) and lead out of the corral. When the sections have led out, the platoon sergeant, mounted, faces the position where he wishes the left squad of the right section to form and commands: FORM PLATOON. The section leader of the base (right) section, mounted, stations himself 3 yards from the platoon sergeant and facing him. The section leader executes left about and commands: FORM SECTION. When the section is formed, he faces to the front. The other section is formed in a similar manner on the left of the base section on line with and at an interval of 10 yards from the line. The platoon sergeant then commands: REPORT. Each section leader in turn from right to left salutes and reports, "(Such) section present," or "(So-and-so) absent," and takes post on the right of the leader of the base squad. The platoon sergeant returns the salute of each section leader, faces about, salutes, and reports to the platoon leader (or first sergeant if the platoon is formed as a part of the troop), "Sir, the platoon is present or accounted for," or "Sir, (so-and-so) absent." When no verification is required, the report is, "Sir, the platoon is formed." During the formation, the platoon leader takes post mounted 3 yards behind the platoon sergeant. When the platoon sergeant has reported, the platoon sergeant, file closer sergeant, and intelligence scouts take their posts.

d. The platoon may be formed in column by the command: FORM PLATOON IN COLUMN. The only difference from the procedure prescribed in **a** above is that the sections are formed in column with the section leader of the second section 3 yards in rear of the first section. After the reports have been made, the rear section closes without command to 4 feet distance.

130. BEING IN ANY FORMATION, TO FORM LINE.

The commands are: 1. LINE, 2. MARCH. The base sec-

tion forms line and follows the platoon leader at 3 yards distance. The remaining section is conducted by the leader to its position on the left of the base section where it forms line and moves abreast of the base.

131. BEING IN LINE, TO CHANGE DIRECTION. The change of direction is only a special case of the march in line. The leader conducts the platoon in the new direction. The base section follows in trace of the platoon leader and changes direction on the same ground. The other section, by inclining to the right (or left, and by increasing or decreasing its gait while maintaining its interval, conforms to the movement of the base section. On completing the turn, the leader indicates the new direction.

a. The direction is changed 90° at the commands: 1. RIGHT (LEFT) TURN, 2. MARCH.

b. A change of direction of 45° is similarly executed at the commands: 1. RIGHT (LEFT) HALF TURN, 2. MARCH.

c. To make a slight change of direction, the command is: INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT).

d. The change of direction by formal command is ordinarily used when the platoon leader, having given the command DISREGARD, is not actually leading the platoon but is instructing or commanding it from some position other than his normal position as leader, otherwise he commands: FOLLOW ME, and at the completion of the change of direction, he indicates the new direction of march.

132. BEING IN ANY FORMATION, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS, TWOS, TROOPERS. The commands are: 1. COLUMN OF FOURS (TWOS, TROOPERS), 2. MARCH. The base section executes the movement in the manner prescribed for the section and follows the platoon

leader. The remaining section is conducted by the leader to the most suitable location for it to change formation to correspond to the base section, and then is led to its place in column.

133. BEING IN COLUMN TO FORM LINE. The commands are: 1. LINE, 2. MARCH. The base section forms line and moves to the front at the gait of march. The rear section executes COLUMN HALF LEFT at an increased gait and resumes the march to the front so as to have its interval of 10 yards when it has formed line. When the leader is abreast of the leader of the base section, he takes the gait of the latter and then forms his section in line.

134. ROUTE ORDER. The command is: ROUTE ORDER. Executed the same as in the squad.

135. MARCH COLUMN. The command is: MARCH COLUMN.

a. Being in column of fours, the squad leader of the leading squad moves up on the left of the section leader. The squad leader of the second squad drops back to a position on the left of the squad leader of the third squad. The squad leader of the third squad places himself on the left of the section leader of the rear section. The squad leader of the rear squad drops back to a position on the left of the file closer sergeant. All close to 4 feet.

b. Being in column of twos, the section sergeant of the leading section takes position on the left of the platoon leader. The two intelligence scouts form a two in rear of them and the section leader of the rear section takes position on the right of the platoon sergeant in the rear of the platoon. All close to 4 feet.

c. If marching in column of troopers, the intelligence scouts move to position in rear of the platoon leader.

136. TO MARCH TO THE REAR. The commands are: 1. **FOURS LEFT ABOUT, 2. MARCH**; or 1. **SQUADS TO THE REAR, 2. MARCH**; or 1. **SECTIONS TO THE REAR, 2. MARCH**. Each four executes **LEFT ABOUT**. Each squad or section executes **COLUMN LEFT ABOUT**, according to the unit indicated in the command. To march again in the original direction, the same commands should be used.

137. TO OBLIQUE BY HEADS OF COLUMNS. The commands are: 1. **SQUADS (SECTIONS) COLUMN HALF-RIGHT (LEFT), 2. MARCH**. Each squad (or section) executes **COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT)**. This movement is used to gain ground for short distances in an oblique direction.

138. TO EXTEND THE PLATOON Laterally. The commands are: 1. **LINE OF SQUADS (SECTIONS), 2. AT (SO MANY) YARDS, 3. MARCH**. The base squad (section) executes the movement and follows the platoon leader or moves straight to the front at the gait of march. The other squad (section) is conducted by its leader at an increased gait to its place on line with the base squad (section) at the interval ordered.

a. If the movement is executed from line and the platoon leader desires the extension made to the right, he places himself in front of the left section or otherwise indicates that section as the base.

b. If the movement is executed from column, the second section habitually moves to the left.

c. The section other than the base conforms to the gait and formation of the base section. It takes any gait or formation which may be ordered by its leader in order to pass obstacles, avoid observation, or reduce losses.

d. The platoon leader may prescribe a route or objective for each squad. For example, he may command: 1. **LINE OF SQUADS (SECTIONS), 2. FIRST SQUAD (SEC-**

TION) MOVE UP THAT DRAW (pointing), 3. SECOND SQUAD (SECTION) FOLLOW THE EDGE OF THOSE WOODS (pointing) AND HALT THIS SIDE OF THE CLEARING (pointing), 4. I WILL BE WITH THE FIRST SQUAD (SECTION), 5. MOVE OUT. This movement is useful in crossing a fire-swept crest or area.

139. TO EXTEND THE PLATOON IN DEPTH. a. The commands are: 1. COLUMN OF SQUADS (SECTIONS), 2. AT (SO MANY) YARDS, 3. MARCH. • The base squad (section) follows the platoon leader or moves straight to the front at the gait of march. The other squads or sections remain at the halt, maintain the gait of march or decrease the gait, and place themselves in position behind the base at the distance ordered. The rear squads (sections) conform to the gait and formation of the base or take any gait or formation which may be ordered by the leader in order to pass obstacles, avoid observation, or reduce losses.

b. The squad leader designates a point of assembly before moving out.

140. BEING IN ANY FORMATION, TO DISPERSE BY SQUADS. The command is: DISPERSE BY SQUADS. The squads are led in different directions at rapid gait until they are at least 50 yards apart, whereupon all halt, and squad leaders direct appropriate dispositions according to the object in view.

141. TO ASSEMBLE THE PLATOON. The platoon being extended laterally or in depth, to assemble the platoon the commands are: 1. ASSEMBLE, 2. MARCH. At this command, the normal formation (line) is resumed. If it is desired to assemble the platoon in column the commands are: 1. ASSEMBLE IN COLUMN, 2. MARCH. The assembly is normally executed at the trot.

142. TO FIGHT ON FOOT. a. The platoon leader commands: ACTION FRONT (RIGHT, LEFT, REAR). If marching in column at the command ACTION FRONT, the weapons of the leading section are mounted as described for the section. The section leader of the rear section moves into line or echelons to the left, according to the nature of the terrain, and executes ACTION FRONT. If ACTION REAR is ordered from column, the rear section moves into formation in line and both sections then execute ACTION REAR. In ACT RIGHT OR LEFT FROM COLUMN, the guns are mounted in the immediate vicinity of the No. 3 pack animal of each squad and facing in the direction ordered. In action from any formation, the platoon leader, platoon sergeant, and one scout dismount at the positions of the guns. The file closer sergeant conducts the led horses to cover in the direction opposite to that in which the guns are mounted and faces them toward the guns.

b. If in line to execute ACTION to a flank, the command is: ACTION RIGHT (LEFT). The section on that flank immediately executes action in the direction indicated. The other section moves up on its left (right) and executes ACTION FRONT.

143. TO LEAVE HORSES IMMOBILE. This may be accomplished by linking in a circle by squad or section or having a pack driver in each squad hold the horses of the squad. The file closer sergeant or a designated trooper is left in charge.

144. TO GO OUT OF ACTION. The platoon leader usually commands: OUT OF ACTION. If he desires to pack the equipment on the pack animals he commands: PACK. Each section leader repeats the command and causes the weapons and equipment of his section to be moved by hand to the position of the led animals. If nec-

essary, the platoon leader omits the command OUT OF ACTION, and commands PACK, in which case the led animals are brought forward at a rapid gait and packed at or near the gun position. Each section packs its equipment on the pack animals and mounts. The platoon leader, platoon sergeant, and intelligence scouts mount.

SECTION X

RIFLE TROOP

145. ORGANIZATION. a. See the appendix and T/O & E 2-17 (when published).

b. For administrative purposes, rifle platoons have permanent designations of first platoon, second platoon, and third platoon, which have no connection with their temporary designation according to their position when in line as right, center, or left platoon; or when in column as leading, center, or rear platoon.

146. TROOP HEADQUARTERS. a. **Troop commander.** The troop commander normally leads the troop from a position 6 yards in front of the leader of the base platoon. He may go wherever his presence is necessary or desirable, directing his subordinate to lead the troop.

b. **First sergeant.** The first sergeant accompanies the troop commander except at ceremonies or when posted elsewhere. At ceremonies in line, he is on the right of the file closer sergeant of the base platoon, and, in column, he is on the right of the line of file closers of the rear platoon. At other times, he may be posted at the discretion of the troop commander.

c. **Guidon.** The guidon is normally carried by the stable sergeant, who follows the troop commander at a distance of 4 feet except at ceremonies or when he is in

charge of the led horses. At ceremonies, he is posted on the right of the leading platoon. When the troop fights on foot he is in charge of the led horses.

d. Buglers. The bugler habitually accompanies the troop commander. (See fig. 18.)

e. Remainder of troop headquarters. The remaining members of troop headquarters present, under the senior noncommissioned officer, are formed into a detachment corresponding to the formation of the light machine-gun section. Unless directed otherwise, this detachment maneuvers as an extra section of the machine-gun platoon. In emergencies or for instructional purposes, members of troop headquarters not leading horses may be placed in a separate squad or attached to platoons to fill vacancies.

147. FORMATIONS. Formations of the rifle troop in close and extended order are—

a. Line. Line is a close order formation in which each platoon is in line. The rifle platoons are abreast of each other with an interval of 3 yards between platoons. The machine-gun platoon is in rear of the base rifle platoon at a distance of 10 yards. (See fig. 18.)

b. Line of platoon columns. This is a close-order formation in which the rifle platoons are in column of fours and abreast of each other with intervals sufficient for the troop to deploy into line in the direction of march. The machine-gun platoon is in column of fours in rear of the base rifle platoon with a distance of 3 yards from the rear element of that platoon to the leader of the machine-gun platoon. (See fig. 19.)

c. Column of platoons. This is a close order formation in which each platoon is in line, one behind the other, with distances equal to platoon front, the machine-gun platoon in the rear. (See fig. 18.)

d. Column of fours (twos, or troopers). This is a close-order formation in which each platoon is in the

corresponding formation with distances of 3 yards from the rear element of one platoon to the leader of the platoon in rear.

e. Extensions in frontage and depth. These are extended order formations in which the platoons are arranged with intervals and/or distance suitable to the situation and terrain. The platoons may be in any prescribed platoon formation, those other than the base normally conforming to the formation of the base platoon. The machine-gun platoon is normally in rear.

148. EXECUTION OF MOVEMENTS. **a.** The troop executes the movements of the platoon or squad which are obviously applicable by the same commands, substituting where necessary the word "troop" for "platoon" or "squad." The troop commander may cause the platoons individually to execute a movement not otherwise provided for by prefixing the word "platoons" to the command.

b. Any formation can be taken directly from any other formation.

c. In assuming column formations from line formations, the movement is initiated by the base platoon (usually the center or right center platoon). The troop commander may designate any platoon as the base by placing himself in front of its leader.

d. Line formations are habitually assumed from column formations by a fan-shaped deployment, the head of the column moving in the direction the line is to face. Normally the troop does not march in line.

e. When necessary, line may be formed to a flank from column of fours or column of fours from line by wheeling by fours. These movements are exceptional and do not terminate with the correct intervals or distances which must be gained gradually.

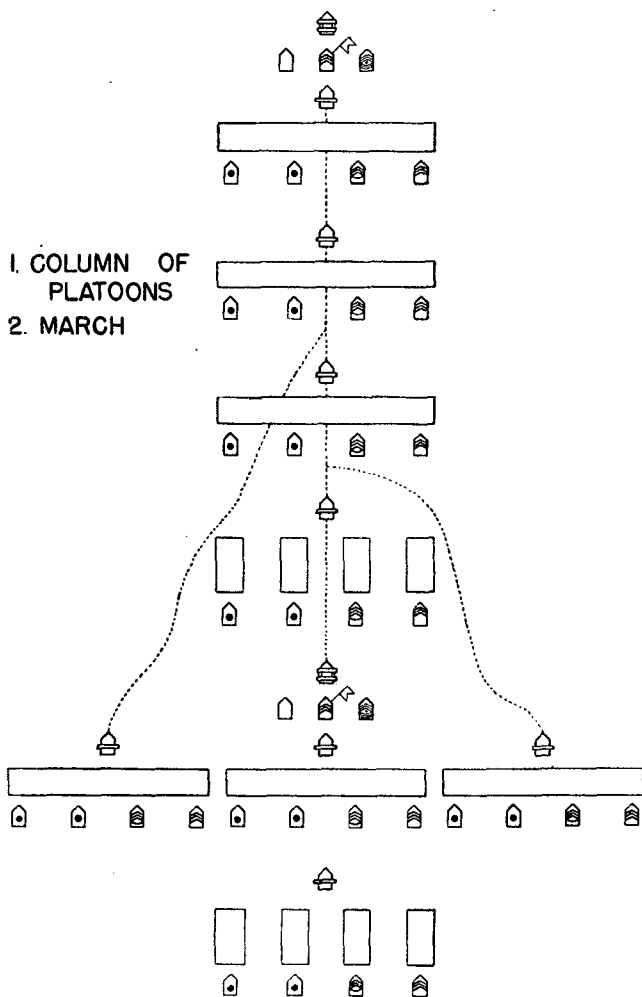


Figure 18. Line and columns of platoons.

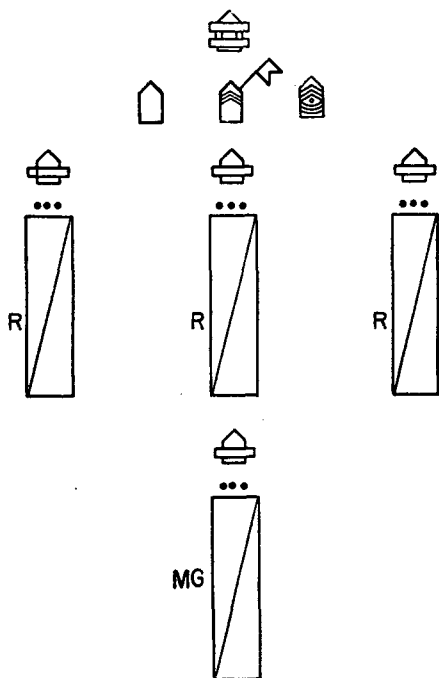


Figure 19. Line of platoon columns.

f. The platoon is the largest unit that has an extended order drill by fixed commands. For the troop or larger bodies, extended order movements are executed by orders of the commander given under real or assumed tactical situations.

149. TO FORM THE TROOP. a. The troop is usually formed in line but may be formed in any formation included in the command. The troop having been marched to the stable or picket line, the first sergeant commands:

SADDLE, HARNESS, PACK (or SADDLE, HARNESS), AND FORM PLATOONS. The platoon sergeants cause their men to saddle and lead out. They then form their platoons in the most convenient places without interfering with each other. Unless a previous verification has been made, the platoon sergeants verify their platoons.

b. The platoons being formed, the first sergeant takes post mounted, facing the position where he wishes the base platoon to form and commands: FORM TROOP. The platoons take positions, mounted, in line or in column, as directed by the first sergeant, in the order of their permanent designation, the base platoon being formed with its rank 9 yards from the first sergeant.

c. As soon as the platoons are in their proper positions, the first sergeant commands: REPORT. The platoon sergeants, in order from right to left or head to rear, salute and report, "(Such) platoon is formed," or in case no previous verification has taken place, "(Such) platoon present or accounted for," or "(Such) platoon (so-and-so) absent." After reporting, each platoon sergeant goes at the trot to his post. The first sergeant turns about, salutes, and reports, "Sir, the troop is formed," or "Sir, the troop is present or accounted for," or "Sir, (so-and-so) absent." When the troop commander acknowledges the salute, the first sergeant goes at the trot to his position.

d. The platoon leaders then take their position in front of their platoons. The platoon leaders should inspect their platoons while they are being formed, and satisfy themselves that the horses are properly saddled, that bits are properly adjusted, and that the equipment is clean and properly placed. The troop commander may require the platoon leaders to inspect arms before the platoons are mounted.

e. The troop commander may require the platoons to remain dismounted after forming platoons without forming troop until the proper time to march out, thus forming troop in column as they march out and dispensing with the formal formation.

f. When the troop headquarters is present, it forms as an extra section of the machine-gun platoon, but for verification it is reported directly to the first sergeant by the senior noncommissioned officer with it. The men in it who have special places assigned them in the troop formation take their positions as soon as the troop is reported to the troop commander unless otherwise indicated by him. If the machine-gun platoon is absent from the troop formation, the headquarters detachment forms in the place prescribed for the machine-gun platoon.

150. TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS (TWOS, OR TROOPERS). The commands are: 1. COLUMN OF FOURS (TWOS OR TROOPERS), 2. MARCH.

a. If the troop is in a line formation, the base platoon forms column of fours (twos or troopers) and follows the troop commander or moves in the direction indicated. Each of the other platoons forms a similar column in time to take its place in the troop column. The order of the platoon in column is as prescribed in forming column of platoons.

b. Being in column of twos or troopers to form column of fours, the leading platoon forms fours and the succeeding platoons follow at an increased gait until they have gained the proper distances, when, each in turn, forms fours.

151. TO FORM LINE. The commands are: 1. LINE, 2. MARCH.

a. If the troop is in column, the base platoon, if not already in line, forms line in the direction of march and

follows the troop commander or moves in the direction indicated. The next rifle platoon in column changes direction half left at an increased gait and, upon arrival at its proper place on the left of the base platoon, forms line and takes the gait of the base platoon. The third rifle platoon in column is conducted in a similar manner to its proper place on the right of the base platoon. The machine-gun platoon moves forward at an increased gait and forms line 10 yards in rear of the base rifle platoon. (See fig. 18.)

b. If in line of platoon columns, all of the platoons form line, and the platoons other than the base are so led as to gain their correct positions upon forming line.

c. If in an extended order formation, the platoons are assembled and then moved so as to form on the base platoon.

d. When the troop marches in line, each platoon is led by its leader and conforms to the gait, pace, and direction of the base platoon whose leader follows in the trace of the troop commander or designated guide. The platoon leaders, without command of the troop commander, lead their platoons so as to pass obstacles with greatest ease and resume the original formation.

152. TO FORM COLUMN OF PLATOONS. The commands are: 1. COLUMN OF PLATOONS, 2. MARCH.

a. If the troop is in a column formation, such as column of fours, each platoon forms line. The base platoon follows the troop commander or takes an indicated direction. The other platoons, if not already in their positions, are led to their proper places in column.

b. If the troop is in a line formation, the base platoon moves forward in line and follows the troop commander or moves in the direction indicated. Each of the other platoons forms line, if not already in line, and, at a gait 1° slower than that of the base, awaits the proper time to

take its place in the column. By slight changes of direction and at the gait of the base platoon, each is led to its place at the prescribed distance from the platoon in front of it. The order of the platoons in column is as follows: The base platoon, the next platoon on the left of the base platoon in line, the next platoon on the right of the base platoon in line, the machine-gun platoon. (See fig. 18.)

153. TO FORM LINE OF PLATOON COLUMNS. The commands are: 1. LINE OF PLATOON COLUMNS, 2. MARCH. The base platoon, if not already in column of fours, forms column of fours in the direction of march and follows the troop commander or moves in the direction indicated. The other platoons form column of fours and are led to their proper places. (See fig. 19.)

154. TO ASSEMBLE THE PLATOON LEADERS. The command is: PLATOON LEADERS REPORT. At this command, the platoon leaders proceed at the gallop to report to the troop commander for instructions. The platoon sergeants take temporary command of platoons. When the troop is in column, the platoon leaders and platoon sergeants of all but the rear platoon repeat the order so that those in rear can hear it.

155. TO EXTEND THE TROOP IN DEPTH, OR Laterally, or Both. The platoons may be arranged in any formation, such as one behind the other; a diamond formation; in two waves with the rifle platoons abreast of each other and the machine-gun platoon in the rear; or each platoon may be assigned a route or objective. The troop commander may assemble the platoon leaders, explain the situation, and order any formation he desires; or he may send instructions to the platoon leaders by messenger. Certain formations of frequent use may be assumed by commands such as:

a. 1. LINE OF PLATOONS, 2. AT (SO MANY YARDS) ON (SUCH) PLATOON, 3. FOLLOW ME. The designated platoon follows the troop commander in any formation indicated. The other rifle platoons gain the interval ordered and conform to the movements of the base platoon. The machine-gun platoon follows the base platoon at 50 yards unless otherwise ordered.

b. APPROACH FORMATION. At this command, the troop forms in column of platoons; the platoons form line of half squad columns with normal intervals and with distances of 50 yards between platoons. Formations, intervals, and distances may be varied to suit the situation and terrain.

c. ATTACK FORMATION. At this command the troop forms in column of platoons; the platoons form as foragers with normal intervals and with distances of 100 yards between platoons.

156. TO ATTACK. **a.** When speed is essential the troop commander indicates an objective to each platoon leader in turn and directs MOVE OUT. As each platoon moves out, the troop commander and those accompanying him join the next platoon, which he launches similarly in the direction and at the moment desired.

b. When time permits, the troop commander assembles the platoon leaders, explains the situation, and assigns tactical missions to the platoons, adding such details as are necessary to secure coordination of effort.

157. TO MARCH TO THE REAR. **a.** The commands are: 1. TO THE REAR, 2. MARCH. If the platoons are in line, each platoon executes a turn of 180° to the left. If the platoons are in columns of fours (twos or troopers), each platoon executes a COLUMN LEFT ABOUT.

b. If the troop commander wishes the movement to the rear to be executed by wheeling about by fours, he com-

mands: 1. **FOURS LEFT ABOUT**, 2. **MARCH**. The movement is executed as explained for the squad. The file closers move to the right to pass through the nearest platoon interval or to pass around the nearest flank to their new positions in the rear of the platoons, or in case of the first sergeant, in rear of the troop. The platoon leaders move to the left around the flanks of their platoons to their new positions in front of their platoons. The troop commander passes through intervals or around either flank to gain his new position in front of the base platoon.

c. If the platoons are deployed as foragers, the platoon leaders cause **TROOPERS LEFT ABOUT** to be executed as prescribed for the squad.

d. The machine-gun platoon marches to the rear by executing squads column left about, or troopers left about, according to its formation. When the troop marches to the rear, the machine-gun platoon finds itself leading the troop and continues there until the troop commander orders it to the rear of the troop.

158. TO DISMOUNT TO FIGHT ON FOOT. **a.** The troop dismounts to fight on foot by commands and methods corresponding to those prescribed for the squad and platoon. According to the objective in view, the troop commander may direct the entire troop or only certain platoons to fight on foot. In emergencies, he may order the troop or certain platoons to fight on foot as skirmishers to the right, left, front, or rear.

b. Platoon leaders of the rifle platoons, unless directed otherwise, assemble their dismounted platoons in column of threes and await orders.

c. The leader of the machine-gun platoon, unless directed otherwise, assembles his platoon dismounted in column of fours and awaits orders. If the squads of the machine-gun platoon have been attached to rifle platoons, the platoon leader with the rest of the platoon headquarters joins the troop commander.

d. The troop commander and first sergeant turn their horses over to the bugler. The intelligence scouts join the troop commander. Unless directed otherwise, other members of the troop headquarters remain with the led horses.

e. The stable sergeant (guidon) takes charge of the led horses and disposes of them as directed by the troop commander. If the horses of a rifle platoon are to be separated from the other horses of the troop, the horses of any machine-gun squad which may be attached accompany those of the rifle platoon.

159. TO LEAVE HORSES IMMOBILE. The horses may be left immobile by methods prescribed for the platoon, the stable sergeant being left in charge.

160. TO RALLY. Being in disorder, the troop commander may form the troop hastily in column of platoons by the command RALLY. At this command, the platoon leader of each platoon rallies his platoon in line and, without waiting for the squad formations to be completed, conducts the platoon toward the troop commander at a gallop, causing it to count fours as it moves. The first platoon to reach the troop commander becomes the base and the other platoons take positions successively in the rear.

161. TO ASSEMBLE. Being in any formation, dispersed, or in disorder, the troop commander commands: 1. ASSEMBLE IN (SUCH) FORMATION, 2. MARCH, or notifies the platoon leaders of the formation desired. The troop commander indicates the base platoon and causes it to follow him or designates its location. Each platoon is assembled in an orderly manner and marched to the troop commander or to a point indicated by him. The rifle platoons, unless directed otherwise, form in normal order. All platoons move in the most convenient manner.

162. TO DISMISS THE TROOP. The troop commander directs the first sergeant to dismiss the troop. Officers fall out, first sergeant commands: DISMISS YOUR PLATOONS. Each platoon sergeant takes charge of his platoon and dismisses it.

SECTION XI

MACHINE-GUN SQUAD, WEAPONS TROOP

163. ORGANIZATION. The machine-gun squad consists of a corporal, seven privates, eight riding horses, three pack horses, and one heavy machine gun, caliber .30, and its ammunition.

164. PACK HORSES. Pack horse No. 1 carries the tripod on the right side, a gun, one box of ammunition, and a steam-condensing device with case on the left side, and a spare parts roll as a top load. Pack horses Nos. 2 and 3 each carry ammunition and one water chest.

165. CONTROL. a. **Corporal.** The corporal is the leader who sets the direction and gait of the squad.

b. **Guide.** The leading pack horse driver, No. 7, is the guide of the squad and follows the squad leader at 4 yards distance.

166. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION MOUNTED. See paragraph 84.

167. FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS. The formations and movements of the machine-gun squad, weapons troop, are the same as those prescribed for the light machine-gun squad, rifle troop. (See par. 85 and fig. 17.)

168. TO GO INTO ACTION. The machine-gun squad goes into action in the same manner as that prescribed for the caliber .50 machine-gun squad. (See par. 117.)

169. TO GO OUT OF ACTION. The machine-gun squad goes out of action in a similar manner to that prescribed for the caliber .50 machine-gun squad. (See par. 118.)

SECTION XII

MACHINE-GUN SECTION, WEAPONS TROOP

170. ORGANIZATION. The machine-gun section consists of a sergeant and two heavy machine-gun squads.

171. CONTROL. a. Section sergeant. The section sergeant is the leader and sets the direction, gait, and pace of the section. He is normally posted in front of the leader of his base (left) squad. The leader of the base squad follows the section leader at 3 yards distance.

b. Guide. The base squad is the guide of the section. The section leader may place himself in front of the squad leader of either squad, which then becomes the base.

172. FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS. The formations and movements are the same as those prescribed for the light machine-gun section, rifle troop. (See sec. VI, ch. 2.)

SECTION XIII

MACHINE-GUN PLATOON, WEAPONS TROOP

173. ORGANIZATION. The machine-gun platoon consists of a platoon headquarters and two sections. Platoon headquarters consists of a platoon leader, a platoon sergeant, a file closer sergeant, two intelligence scouts, and three basics.

174. FORMATIONS. The machine-gun platoon, weapons troop, forms and maneuvers by the same commands and in the same manner employed in the machine-gun platoon, rifle troop. (See sec. IX, ch. 2.)

SECTION XIV

MORTAR SQUAD, WEAPONS TROOP

175. ORGANIZATION. The mortar squad consists of a corporal (squad leader), seven privates, eight riding horses, three pack horses, one 81-mm mortar and its ammunition.

176. PACK HORSES. Pack horse No. 1 carries the weapon complete; the mortar tube on the left side, the base plate on the right side, and the bipod on a top load. Pack horses Nos. 2 and 3 each carry two or three bundles of shells of six rounds each. For short distances and at slow gaits, three bundles may be carried. However, the normal load is two bundles.

177. FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS. The mortar squad forms and manœuvres by the same commands as the light-machine-gun squad. (See par. 85, with fig. 17.)

178. TO GO INTO ACTION. Being in any formation, at the command ACTION, the squad immediately executes COLUMN OF FOURS and halts. The squad leader dismounts and turns his horse over to No. 7. Having determined the direction of fire, he takes the aiming stakes and goes to the position selected for the mortar, placing himself so that he can direct the initial laying of the gun in direction. Simultaneously, Nos. 3 and 4 dismount and secure their horses to the halter rings of the horses of Nos. 1 and 2, respectively, by the link strap. Nos. 1 and 2 dismount and pass their snaffle reins to the corresponding pack horse driver. No. 1 moves to the right side of pack horse No. 1. He unpacks the base plate and places it at the point indicated by the corporal, carefully oriented in direction. Meanwhile, No. 2 goes to the left side of pack horse No. 1, passing in rear of No. 5's horse, and unpacks the tube, which he carries to the mortar position. At the same time, No. 3 goes to the right side of pack horse No. 1, passing in front of No. 5, and unpacks the bipod, which he carries to the mortar position and passes to No. 1. No. 4 unpacks all bundles of ammunition on pack horses Nos. 2 and 3. He places one bundle 1 yard to the right of the base plate and opens it, removes the shells, and places them on the ground within reach of No. 2. The remaining bundles are placed 5 yards in rear of the mortar, convenient to No. 2. The mortar is mounted by Nos. 1 and 3, and positions are assumed as prescribed in FM 23-90. The pack horses are conducted to cover, as directed by the squad leader.

179. TO GO OUT OF ACTION. a. To go out of action, the squad leader commands: OUT OF ACTION.

The mortar is dismounted and the equipment is secured as prescribed in FM 23-90. When the equipment is to be replaced in pack, the corporal signals, "bring up the led horses," and upon arrival of the led horses, commands: PACK. No. 2 packs the bipod. No. 1 packs the base plate. No. 3 packs the tube. No. 2 replaces loose shells in the bundles. Then Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, secure their horses, mount, and fall in, in column of fours.

b. Care should be taken to equalize the load on the ammunition horses by placing corresponding numbers of loads and empties on each side of horses.

SECTION XV

MORTAR SECTION, WEAPONS TROOP

180. ORGANIZATION. The mortar section consists of a sergeant and two 81-mm mortar squads.

181. FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS. The mortar section forms and is maneuvered by the same commands and in the same manner as the light-machine-gun section, rifle troop. (See sec. VI, ch. 2.)

182. TO GO INTO ACTION. The command is: ACTION. Having determined the general location for the mortars and the direction of fire of the section, the section sergeant gives this information to the squad leaders. At the command ACTION, the section sergeant dismounts and links his horse to the left side of the horse of No. 7 of the base squad. Each squad moves to a position near the location designated for placing the mortar and goes into action as prescribed for the squad. (See par. 178.)

183. TO GO OUT OF ACTION. The section sergeant signals, "bring up the led horses," and commands: OUT OF ACTION. Each squad dismounts its mortar, as prescribed for the squad. Upon arrival of the led horses, the section sergeant commands PACK, secures his horse, and mounts. Each squad packs its equipment and mounts, as prescribed for the squad. The section assumes the formation ordered by the section sergeant.

SECTION XVI

MORTAR PLATOON, WEAPONS TROOP

184. ORGANIZATION. The mortar platoon consists of a platoon headquarters and two 81-mm mortar sections. The platoon headquarters includes a platoon leader, a platoon sergeant, a file closer sergeant, two intelligence scouts, and four basics.

185. CONTROL. The platoon leader leads the platoon in direction, gait, and pace. He is normally posted 3 yards in front of the leader of his base (right) section.

186. FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS. The mortar platoon forms and is maneuvered by the same commands and in the same manner as the machine-gun platoon, rifle troop. (See sec. IX, ch. 2.)

187. TO GO INTO ACTION. Having determined the direction and suitable targets, the platoon leader assembles the section and squad leaders and assigns missions for each squad. Each squad goes into action, as prescribed

in paragraph 178. The file closer sergeant takes charge of the led horses, conducting or directing them to cover.

188. TO GO OUT OF ACTION. The platoon leader initiates this movement by signal or by messenger. Squads go out of action, as prescribed in paragraph 179.

SECTION XVII

WEAPONS TROOP

189. ORGANIZATION. See the appendix and T/O & E 2-19 (when published).

190. TROOP HEADQUARTERS. See paragraph 146, for troop commander, first sergeant, guidon, and bugler.

a. Second-in-command and supply officer. The senior lieutenant is the second-in-command and supply officer. He goes wherever the troop commander directs.

b. Rear echelon. The remaining members of troop headquarters form the rear echelon and when present are formed into a section. This section is under the command of the senior noncommissioned officer. In emergencies or for instructional purposes, members of the rear echelon may be attached to other platoons to fill vacancies.

191. FORMATIONS. The following are the formations of the troop:

a. Line. This is a close-order formation in which the platoons are in line with an interval of 10 yards. The rear echelon of troop headquarters, in line, is 6 yards in rear of the right section of the center platoon.

b. Column (column of twos or troopers). This is a close-order formation in which the platoons in column

(column of twos or troopers) are one behind the other with distances of 3 yards between platoons. If present, the rear echelon of troop headquarters, in column (column of twos or troopers), follows the mortar platoon at 3 yards.

c. Column of platoons. This is a close-order formation in which the platoons are in line and placed one behind the other with distances of 15 yards. The rear echelon of troop headquarters, if present, follows the right section of the mortar platoon at 15 yards.

d. Extension in frontage and depth. These are extended order formations in which the platoons are arranged with intervals or distances, or both, suitable to the situation and the terrain. The platoon may be in any platoon formation. Platoons other than the base normally conform to the formation of the base. The rear echelon of troop headquarters, if present, follows the base (or rear) platoon.

192. EXECUTION OF MOVEMENTS. See paragraph 148.

193. TO FORM THE TROOP. The weapons troop is formed in the same manner as prescribed for the rifle troop. (See par. 149.)

194. TO DISMISS THE TROOP. See paragraph 162.

195. TO FORM LINE. The commands are: 1. **LINE**, 2. **MARCH**. The base platoon, if not already in that formation, forms line and follows the troop commander, or moves at the gait of march straight to the front; the other platoons are conducted by their platoon leaders who increase the gait if necessary, to their places in line. When near their places in line each platoon, if not already in that formation, executes **LINE**.

196. TO MARCH THE LINE TO THE REAR. The commands are: 1. PLATOONS TO THE REAR, 2. MARCH. Each platoon executes a turn of 180° to the left about and proceeds in the new direction. The squad on the marching flank of each platoon takes the increased gait and moves slightly forward to clear the line before executing the turn.

197. TO FORM COLUMN. The commands are: 1. COLUMN, 2. MARCH. The base platoon forms column and follows the troop commander or moves at the gait of march straight to the front. The other platoons form column and are conducted by their leaders, who increase or decrease the gait if necessary, to their places in column behind the base platoon. Each of the platoon leaders of the two rear platoons follows the rear element of the preceding platoon at 3 yards distance.

198. TO FORM COLUMN OF PLATOONS. The commands are: 1. COLUMN OF PLATOONS, 2. MARCH. The base platoon follows the troop commander or moves at the gait of march straight to the front and, if not already in that formation, forms LINE. The other platoons are conducted by their leaders to their places in column behind the base platoon. When near their places in column, if not already in that formation, each platoon executes LINE. Each of the platoon leaders of the two rear platoons follows the rear element of the preceding platoon at 15 yards distance.

199. ROUTE ORDER. Route order is executed as in the platoon.

200. MARCH COLUMN. At the command MARCH, given when in column of twos or column of troopers, each platoon executes MARCH COLUMN, and the second and

third platoons and the rear echelon of troop headquarters close to a distance of 4 feet. The leader of the first platoon maintains his distance of 6 yards behind the troop commander.

201. TO EXTEND THE TROOP Laterally. a. The commands are: 1. LINE OF PLATOONS, 2. AT (SO MANY) YARDS, 3. MARCH.

(1) The base platoon follows the troop commander or moves straight to the front at the gait of march or the gait ordered. The other platoons are conducted by their leaders, at the increased gait, to their places on line with the base platoon and at the interval ordered.

(2) Each platoon conforms to the gait and formation of the base platoon or takes such gait or formation which may be ordered by its leader in order to pass obstacles, avoid observation, or reduce losses.

b. The troop commander may prescribe the route or objective of each platoon. For example, he commands: 1. LINE OF PLATOONS, 2. FIRST PLATOON MOVE UP THAT GULLY (pointing), 3. SECOND PLATOON FOLLOW THIS LINE OF TREES (pointing), 4. THIRD PLATOON, DISMOUNTED, LEAD ALONG THIS SIDE OF THAT STONE WALL (pointing), 5. ALL PLATOONS HALT THIS SIDE OF THE CREST (pointing), 6. I WILL BE WITH THE SECOND PLATOON, 7. MOVE OUT.

202. TO EXTEND THE TROOP IN DEPTH. a. The commands are: 1. COLUMN OF PLATOONS, 2. AT (SO MANY) YARDS, 3. MARCH. The base platoon follows the troop commander or moves straight to the front at the gait of march. It is followed by the other platoons at the distance ordered. Each platoon conforms to the gait and formation of the base platoon or takes any gait or formation which may be ordered by its leader in order to pass obstacles, avoid observation, or reduce losses.

b. The troop commander may designate the point of assembly before moving out. For example, he commands: 1. COLUMN OF PLATOONS AT (SO MANY) YARDS, 2. ASSEMBLE IN THAT PATCH OF WOODS (pointing), 3. ALL MOVE AT A TROT, 4. I WILL BE WITH THE FIRST PLATOON, 5. MOVE OUT.

203. TO ASSEMBLE THE TROOP. **a.** Being extended laterally or in depth, to assemble the troop the commands are: 1. ASSEMBLE, 2. MARCH. At this command, the normal formation (line) is resumed.

b. If it is desired to assemble the troop in column, the commands are: 1. ASSEMBLE IN COLUMN, 2. MARCH. The assembly is normally executed at the trot.

SECTION XVIII

TRAIN DEFENSE PLATOON, SERVICE TROOP

204. ORGANIZATION. The train defense platoon consists of a platoon leader and two sections. Each section includes two scout cars with armament and crews.

205. FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS. The train defense platoon forms and maneuvers in a manner similar to that of the reconnaissance platoon of headquarters troop. (See sec. XXV, ch. 2.)

SECTION XIX

PIONEER AND DEMOLITIONS SECTION, SERVICE TROOP

206. ORGANIZATION. The pioneer and demolitions section consists of a section leader (sergeant), three squad leaders (corporals), ten mechanics (121), and four drivers.

207. FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS. Except for marches and ceremonies (see ch. 3), the pioneer and demolition section seldom engages in formal drills.

SECTION XX

ADMINISTRATIVE PLATOON, SERVICE TROOP

208. ORGANIZATION. The administrative platoon consists of the adjutant, the assistant adjutant, the personnel adjutant, the special services officer, and a group of enlisted specialists.

209. FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS. Except for marches and ceremonies (see ch. 3), the administrative platoon does not engage in formal drills.

SECTION XXI

REGIMENTAL MOTOR MAINTENANCE PLATOON, SERVICE TROOP

210. ORGANIZATION. The regimental motor maintenance platoon includes the motor maintenance officer, the assistant motor officer, and a group of enlisted specialists.

211. FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS. Except for marches and ceremonies (see ch. 3), the regimental motor maintenance platoon does not engage in formal drills.

SECTION XXII

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION PLATOON, SERVICE TROOP

212. ORGANIZATION. The supply and transportation platoon consists of motor elements.

213. FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS. The platoon is formed and maneuvered as prescribed in FM 22-5.

SECTION XXIII

SERVICE TROOP

214. ORGANIZATION. See the appendix and T/O & E 2-13 (when published).

215. FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS. For ceremonies or for other occasions when desirable, the troop may form and maneuver as prescribed in chapter 3.

SECTION XXIV

COMMUNICATIONS PLATOON, HEADQUARTERS TROOP

216. ORGANIZATION. The communication platoon consists of both horse and motor elements.

217. FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS. a. Motor elements. When not employed otherwise, motor elements are attached to, and conform to the movements of, the transportation platoon (see sec. XXII).

b. Horse elements. Drill movements for the horse elements of the communication platoon are only to facilitate maneuver for the purpose of establishing communication. The platoon and its sections are formed and maneuvered as prescribed for the machine-gun squad, section, and platoon, with the necessary modifications due to difference in organization, equipment, and missions.

SECTION XXV

RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON, HEADQUARTERS TROOP

218. ORGANIZATION. The reconnaissance platoon consists of a platoon headquarters and two reconnaissance sections. The platoon headquarters includes the platoon leader, the platoon sergeant, two radio operators, two drivers, and two $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton trucks. Each section consists of a section sergeant, two corporals, five drivers, seven riflemen, one basic and five $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton trucks.

219. FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS. a. Section.

The section forms either in column or in line.

(1) **LINE.** Line is a close-order formation in which the cars of the section are abreast of each other with the section commander's vehicle in the center. Interval between vehicles is 5 yards.

(2) **COLUMN.** Column is a close-order formation in which the vehicles of the section are arranged one behind the other, with the section commander's vehicle in front. The distance between vehicles is 5 yards when halted.

(3) **EXTENSIONS IN FRONTAGE AND DEPTH.** These are extended order formations in which the vehicles are arranged with interval or distance, or both, suitable to the situation. The section may be in either column or line.

(4) **TO CHANGE FORMATIONS.** (a) Being in line to form column, the commands are: 1. **COLUMN**, 2. **MARCH**. At this command the section commander's car continues in the desired direction. The other vehicles of the section decrease speed until proper dis-

tance is gained, and then follow in rear of the section commander's vehicle.

(b) Being in column to form line, the commands are:

1. LINE, 2. MARCH. At this command the leading vehicle moves in the desired direction and the others move up on the left and right, respectively, of and abreast of the leading vehicle.

b. Platoon. The following mounted formations are prescribed for facility in forming and marching the platoon:

(1) LINE. Line is a close-order formation in which the sections in a corresponding formation are abreast of each other with intervals of 10 yards between sections.

(2) COLUMN. Column is a close-order formation in which the sections in a corresponding formation are arranged one behind another with distances, when halted, of 10 yards between sections.

(3) LINE OF SECTION COLUMNS. This is a close-order formation in which the sections in column are abreast of each other with intervals between sections sufficient to form line.

(4) COLUMN OF SECTIONS. This is a close-order formation in which the sections in line are arranged one behind another with distances between sections sufficient to form line.

(5) PLATOON COMMANDER'S VEHICLE. In all formations the platoon commander's vehicle takes position 25 yards (when halted) ahead of the base element of the base section.

(6) EXTENSIONS IN FRONTAGE AND DEPTH. These are extended order formations in which the sections are arranged with intervals or distances, or both, suitable to the situation. The platoon may be in any prescribed platoons formation, the sections other than the base normally conforming to the formation of the base section.

220. TO FORM COLUMN. The commands are: 1. COLUMN, 2. MARCH.

a. If the platoon is in line the base (right section) forms column and follows the platoon commander's car or moves in the direction indicated. The other section decreases speed until the base section has cleared and forms column in time to take its place in the platoon column.

b. If the platoon is in column of sections the sections form column simultaneously.

c. If the platoon is in line of section columns the base section follows the platoon commander's vehicle or moves in the indicated direction. The other section decreases speed until the base section has cleared and then joins the platoon column.

221. TO FORM LINE. The commands are: 1. LINE, 2. MARCH.

a. If the platoon is in column the base section forms line and follows the platoon commander's vehicle or moves in the indicated direction. The second section in the platoon column executes a column half left until the proper interval is gained and then forms line and moves up abreast of the base.

b. If the platoon is in line of section columns the sections form line simultaneously.

c. If the platoon is in column of sections the base section follows the platoon commander's vehicle or moves in the indicated direction. The second section in the platoon column executes left oblique and, when it has gained its proper interval, moves up abreast of the base.

222. TO FORM COLUMN OF SECTIONS. The commands are: 1. COLUMN OF SECTIONS, 2. MARCH.

a. If the platoon is in line the base section follows the platoon commander's vehicle or moves in the indicated

direction. The section other than the base decreases speed and, when the proper distance is gained, obliques to position in rear of the base section.

b. If the platoon is in column, the sections form line simultaneously.

c. If the platoon is in line of section columns the base section forms line and follows the platoon commander's vehicle or moves in the indicated direction. The section other than the base decreases speed until the proper distance has been gained, forms line, and obliques to positions in rear of the base section.

223. TO FORM LINE OF SECTION COLUMNS. The commands are: 1. LINE OF SECTION COLUMNS, 2. MARCH.

a. If the platoon is in line the sections form column simultaneously.

b. If the platoon is in column the base section follows the platoon commander's vehicle or moves in the desired direction without change in formation. The second section in the platoon column obliques to the left until it gains its proper intervals and then moves up abreast of the base.

c. If the platoon is in column of sections the base section forms column and follows the platoon commander or moves in the indicated direction. The second section in the platoon column obliques to the left until it has gained its proper interval, forms column, and moves up abreast of the base.

SECTION XXVI

ANTITANK PLATOON, HEADQUARTERS TROOP

224. ORGANIZATION. The antitank platoon consists of a platoon headquarters and three sections of two 37-mm antitank gun squads each. The platoon headquarters consists of a platoon leader, a platoon sergeant, a squad leader, four truck drivers, a radio operator, three riflemen, and five basics. Each section consists of a section leader, two squad leaders, five drivers, two gunners (37-mm), and four assistant gunners.

225. FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS. The antitank platoon ordinarily does not drill mounted as a unit. It may, however, form and maneuver in a manner similar to that of the reconnaissance platoon, headquarters troop (see sec. XXV).

SECTION XXVII

HEADQUARTERS TROOP

226. ORGANIZATION. See the appendix and T/O & E 2-12 (when published).

227. TROOP HEADQUARTERS. The troop headquarters includes a headquarters section and a motor maintenance section.

228. FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS. For ceremonies or other occasions, when desirable, the troop may be formed and maneuvered as prescribed in chapter 3.

SECTION XXVIII

RIFLE SQUADRON

229. ORGANIZATION. See the appendix and T/O & E 2-15 (when published).

230. SQUADRON HEADQUARTERS. a. Squadron commander. (1) The squadron commander gives his commands or orders orally, in writing, by bugle or signals, or communicates them to the proper subordinates by means of staff officers or messengers.

(2) The commands necessary to effect the formations enumerated are indicated by the designations of the formations, for example, the command (1) LINE OF TROOP COLUMNS OF PLATOONS, (2) MARCH; or (1) MASS, (2) MARCH. In special cases, the commands are specifically prescribed in this manual.

(3) For movements executed by the troop, similar commands are used with proper substitutions. Only those commands and means that are not, with proper substitutions, the same for the squadron as for the troop, or are not plainly indicated in following paragraphs describing the various formations, are specifically given herein for the squadron.

(4) The squadron commander may regulate the gait and direction of march of the squadron by leading it from a position 12 yards in front of the troop commander of the base troop. If accompanied by members of the squadron staff, the 12 yards are measured from rear of those accompanying him to the troop commander of the leading or base troop. The squadron commander may go wherever his presence is necessary or desirable, directing a subordinate to lead the squadron.

b. Adjutant. The adjutant is posted 2 yards on the left of the squadron commander and abreast of him.

c. Staff officers. Squadron staff officers, other than the adjutant, ride in line in order of rank from right to left, the senior 2 yards in rear of the squadron commander with interval of 2 yards between individuals.

d. Sergeant major. The squadron sergeant major is posted 2 yards in rear of the adjutant, or in rear of the staff officer who may be present in rear of the adjutant.

e. Intelligence and operations sergeant. The intelligence and operations sergeant is posted abreast and 2 yards to the left of the sergeant major.

f. Bugler. The squadron bugler is posted 2 yards in rear of the squadron commander or in the rear of the staff officer who may be present in rear of the squadron commander.

g. Intelligence scouts. The intelligence scouts are posted in line 2 yards in rear of the noncommissioned staff, with intervals of 2 yards between individuals.

231. FORMATIONS. The troops of the squadron may be arranged in any order with respect to one another in the following formations:

a. Line. Line is a formation in which the troops are in line and abreast of each other, with a 10-yard interval between troops. The squadron is rarely deployed in a single line.

b. Mass. Mass is a formation in which the troops are each in column of platoons and abreast of each other, with intervals between troops of 10 yards (See fig. 20.)

c. Line of troop columns. This is a formation in which the troops are in column of fours and abreast of each other, with intervals between troops equal to troop front plus 6 yards. (See fig. 20.)

d. Line of troop columns of platoons. This is a formation in which the troops are in column of platoons and abreast of each other, with intervals between troops equal to the front of two platoons plus 10 yards. (See fig. 20.)

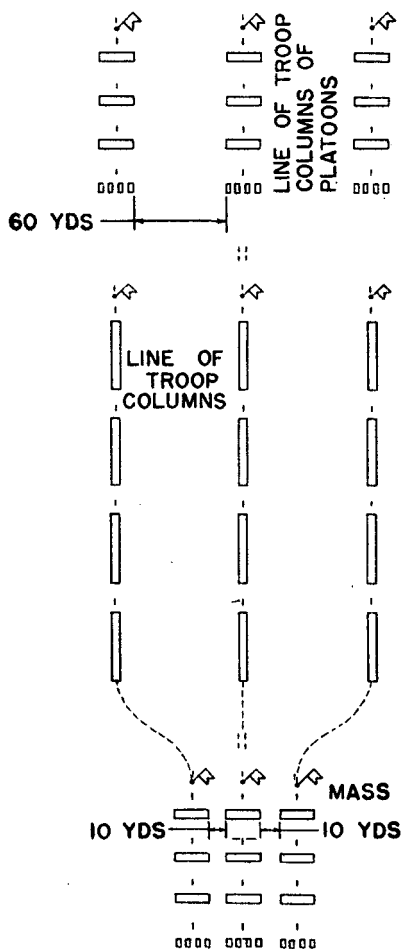


Figure 20. Mass, line of troop columns, and line of troop columns of platoons.

e. Line of platoon columns. This is a formation in which the troops in line of platoon columns are abreast of each other, with intervals equal to platoon front plus 6 yards.

f. Column of fours, twos, or troopers. This is a formation in which the troops are in the corresponding formations, one behind another, with distances of 10 yards measured from the rear element of one troop to the troop commander of the troop next in rear.

g. Column of platoons. This is a formation in which the troops each in column of platoons, are one behind another, with distances of 10 yards measured from the rear element of the rifle platoon of one troop to the troop commander of the troop next in rear.

h. Column of troops. This is a formation in which the troops, each in line, are one behind another with distances of 60 yards measured from the rear element of the rifle platoon of one troop to the commander of the troop next in rear. Column of troops is used only for ceremonies and inspections.

i. Extensions in frontage and depth. These are extended order formations in which the troops are arranged with intervals or distances, or both, suitable to the situation and terrain. The troops may be in any prescribed troop formation, those other than the base normally conforming to the formation of the base troop.

232. EXECUTION OF MOVEMENTS. **a.** The squadron executes such movements of the smaller units as are obviously applicable. The squadron commander may employ the commands prescribed for the soldier, the squad, the platoon, and the troop, where applicable. Proper substitutions in the designations of the units are made where necessary.

b. In the squadron any formation can be taken from any other. To execute the necessary movements at the command of execution, troops move from one formation

to another in the most convenient manner. In the presence of the enemy, troops move in the most direct manner consistent with cover.

c. Having halted in any formation, no movements for the purpose of correcting minor discrepancies are made, unless specifically directed by the squadron commander or necessitated by the conditions of cover.

d. Changes of formation in the several troops are usually made successively and the proper distances gained by increasing or decreasing the gaits of the units in rear of the base.

e. The squadron, in any line formation, habitually breaks into any column formation in the direction of march from its base troop in line. The base troop is indicated by the squadron commander, who rides in front of its leader, or who indicates it in his command or orders. The center or right center troop is normally designated as the base, but the column may be formed on any troop designated. When breaking into column from a line formation, the order of troops is: the base troop, the next troop on the left of the base, the next troop on the right of the base, and so on.

f. A squadron in any column formation habitually forms in any line formation by a fan-shaped development. The second troop in column moves up on the left of the base or leading troop, the third troop in column moves up on the right of the base troop. When the line is to be formed facing a direction other than the direction of march, the head of the column may be turned in the new direction before deployment is ordered.

233. TO FORM THE SQUADRON. The squadron is formed normally in mass, but may be formed in any formation.

a. The adjutant informs the troop commanders as to the place of assembly and the formation. The troops having been formed and marched to the place of assembly,

the adjutant takes post so as to be facing the base troop of the squadron when formed. Adjutant's call is sounded, or the adjutant signals, "Assemble." The troops take position normally in the order of their letter designations from right to left and from head to rear in column. The troop commander of the base troop places his troop in the required formation so that he himself is facing the adjutant at 12 yards distance. The other troops take their places with reference to the base.

b. The squadron commander takes post 6 yards in rear of the adjutant, facing the squadron. When all the troops are in place, the adjutant faces about and, saluting, reports to the squadron commander, "Sir, the squadron is formed," and takes his post. The squadron commander returns the salute of the adjutant and conducts his squadron as desired.

234. TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS FROM LINE BY WHEELING BY FOURS. The commands are: (1) COLUMN OF FOURS, (2) FIRST (THIRD) TROOP FOURS RIGHT (LEFT), (3) MARCH. The first (third) troop executes COLUMN OF FOURS FIRST (THIRD) PLATOON FOURS RIGHT (LEFT), as ordered. The machine-gun platoon follows the rifle platoons at the proper time. Each of the other troops WHEELS BY FOURS in the same way in time to follow the preceding troop at the proper distance.

235. TO MOVE TOWARD A FLANK FOR A SHORT DISTANCE. The commands are: (1) FOURS RIGHT (LEFT), (2) MARCH. All troops execute FOURS RIGHT (OR LEFT) as ordered, simultaneously. The machine-gun platoons do not change their places in line or column, but execute FOURS RIGHT, or LEFT, as ordered, maintaining the same relative positions. When sufficient distance to the flank has been gained, the squadron commander commands: (1) FOURS LEFT (RIGHT), (2) MARCH.

236. TO EXTEND THE SQUADRON Laterally OR IN DEPTH, OR BOTH.

a. The troops may be arranged in any formation, such as one behind the other, echeloned on the center of a flank troop, all troops abreast, or each troop may be assigned a route or objective.

b. The squadron commander may assemble the troop commanders, explain the situation, and order any formation he desires, or he may send instructions to the troop commanders by messenger.

c. In order to expedite the tactical handling of the squadron and to avoid complicated commands, frequently used formations may be adopted as standard within the squadron and be given suitable designations, meanings of which are understood by the subordinate leaders.

237. TO ATTACK. When speed is essential, the squadron commander indicates an objective to each troop commander in turn, and directs, "Move out." As each troop moves out, the squadron commander and those accompanying him join the next troop to be launched similarly in the direction and at the moment desired. When time permits, the squadron commander assembles the troop commanders, explains the situation, and assigns tactical missions to the troops, adding such details as are necessary to secure coordination of effort.

238. THE ASSEMBLY. **a.** The squadron is assembled when the troops of the squadron are united in any authorized close-order formation of the squadron. The assembly is executed in mass unless the squadron commander indicates some other formation, in which case the indication is given as the troops approach the squadron commander's position and sufficiently in advance so that each troop commander can lead his troop to its proper position.

b. The squadron commander selects the base troop and indicates it in his orders, or by placing himself in front of it and causing it to form in the desired formation and

to face in the desired direction. The assembly of the squadron is effected according to the principles that govern the assembly of the troop. Each troop is assembled by its troop commander before taking its place in the squadron.

c. The squadron does not rally. If necessary, however, the captains may rally their troops in order to effect a very rapid squadron assembly.

239. TO DISMISS THE SQUADRON. The squadron commander commands: DISMISS YOUR TROOPS. Commissioned and noncommissioned staff officers fall out. The squadron headquarters detachment, if present as a unit, is marched to the proper place by the senior present, and dismissed. Troop commanders conduct their troops to their proper places and dismiss them.

SECTION XXIX

REGIMENT

240. ORGANIZATION. **a.** See the appendix and T/O & E 2-11 (when published).

b. The squadrons retain their permanent administrative designations, which have no connection with their temporary designations according to their positions when in line or in column.

241. REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS. **a.** The regimental commander gives his commands or orders orally, in writing, by bugle, by signal, or communicates them to his subordinate commanders by means of staff officers or messengers. Commands or orders are given to the squadron commanders who execute them.

b. If the regimental commander's orders are transmitted by messenger, the messenger uses the formula: "Regimental commander's orders, sir," and then repeats

the message in the exact words in which he received it, or delivers the message if it is a written one.

c. The regimental commander signals, "Attention," or causes it to be sounded preparatory to giving an oral command or signal. When the regiment is in more than one line, if the movement is to be executed by one line only, that line is specified in the preparatory command.

d. The regimental commander, when leading his regiment, is habitually posted 24 yards in front of the leader of the base squadron.

e. When the regimental commander is accompanied by any members of the headquarters or service troops the distance is measured from the commander of the leading squadron to the rear element of the group accompanying the regimental commander. When not leading, the regimental commander goes wherever his presence is necessary, leaving instructions with the senior officer present as to the direction, gait, or other necessary details.

f. The executive officer, except at ceremonies, is normally posted on the regimental commander's left.

g. At all regimental formations, except as may be provided for ceremonies, the staff officers are posted in line in order of rank from right to left, the senior 3 yards in rear of the regimental commander. When the regiment is in column of fours, twos, or troopers, the staff group takes a similar formation, or forms as directed by the regimental commander.

h. Noncommissioned staff officers and messengers are posted in line in order of rank from right to left 3 yards in rear of the line of staff officers. When in column of fours, twos, or troopers, this group forms in rear of the staff officers with a distance of 4 feet from head to croup.

242. FORMATIONS. The formations of the regiment are as follows:

a. Line of masses. This is a formation in which the squadrons are in mass and abreast of each other, with a 20-yard interval between squadrons.

b. Column of masses. This is a formation in which each squadron is in mass, one behind the other, with distances of 20 yards between squadrons.

c. Line of squadrons. This is a formation in which the regiment is deployed with squadrons abreast or echeloned as prescribed in orders of the regimental commander. Intervals and distances are prescribed by the regimental commander's orders. Squadrons are in any of the prescribed formations as may be determined by the squadron commanders or ordered by the regimental commander.

d. Column of squadrons. This is the formation in which the squadrons are one behind the other in any prescribed formation. The distance between squadrons is 20 yards, except in column of troops, where the distance between squadrons is 40 yards.

e. Extensions. Extensions in frontage and depth are extended order formations for tactical purposes, in which the squadrons are arranged with intervals or distances suitable to the situation and terrain. Squadrons may be in any prescribed squadron formation.

243. EXECUTION OF MOVEMENTS. The regiment executes such movements of smaller units as are obviously applicable, using corresponding methods. The regimental commander may employ commands similar to those used for smaller units wherever they are applicable, making proper substitutions wherever necessary. A squadron, while awaiting the completion of a movement by other squadrons, may be permitted by its squadron commander to stand at ease. In order to expedite the tactical handling of the regiment and to avoid complicated commands, frequently used formations may be adopted as standard

within the regiment. These are given suitable designations the meanings of which are understood by the subordinate commanders.

244. TO FORM THE REGIMENT. The regiment is formed normally in line of masses or column of masses, but may be formed in any formation. The executive officer, or staff officer acting as such, informs the squadron commanders as to the time and place of assembly and what the formation is to be. The squadrons having been formed and marched to the place of assembly, the executive officer takes post so as to be facing the base squadron of the regiment when formed. Regimental call, followed by assembly, is sounded, or the executive officer signals, "Assembly." The squadrons take position in the order prescribed by the regimental commander. The commander of the base squadron places his squadron in the required formation so that he is facing the executive officer at 24 yards distance. The other squadrons take their proper places with reference to the base. Any squadron may be selected as the base. The regimental commander takes post 6 yards in rear of the executive officer, facing the regiment. When the squadrons are in place, the executive officer faces about and, saluting, reports to the regimental commander "Sir, the regiment is formed," and takes his post. The regimental commander returns the salute of the executive officer and conducts his regiment as desired.

245. TO DISMISS THE REGIMENT. The regimental commander commands: DISMISS YOUR SQUADRONS. Commissioned and noncommissioned staff officers fall out. Any organized detachment from the headquarters or service troop is conducted by its leader to the proper place and dismissed. Squadron commanders and separate troop commanders conduct their commands to the proper places and dismiss them.

CHAPTER 3

CEREMONIES AND INSPECTIONS

SECTION I

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND INITIAL FORMATIONS

246. GENERAL. a. The purpose of ceremonies, including inspections, is to promote a high state of morale, preserve tradition, render honors, or exhibit the state of training and efficiency of a command. Other than for necessary practice, ceremonies should be held only when the occasion for them is apparent and appropriate.

b. Cavalry ceremonies should be mounted whenever possible. Dismounted ceremonies are conducted as prescribed in FM 22-5, with the modifications necessary because of differences in organization and equipment.

c. The reviewing ground or field upon which ceremonies are held usually is rectangular in shape and of a size suitable to the command. The troops normally are formed on the middle portion of one of the long sides, facing the field. The post of the reviewing officer is near the middle of the opposite side, and is indicated by a marker. Markers should be used to indicate other posi-

tions and the extent of the field to be used. If the ground is restricted, formations and movements must be adapted to the space available.

d. While a unit is being formed, its commander and his staff, less the adjutant and sergeant major, face the unit. As soon as the unit has been formed and reported, the commander and his staff turn about and take position, facing to the front. In subsequent changes of front by the commander, the staff stands fast. In turning about at a mounted ceremony, commanders turn to the left about.

e. The post of the guidon at ceremonies is on the right of the rank if the troop is in line, and on the right of the leading platoon if the troop is in column of platoons. Dress in all units is to the right unless otherwise prescribed.

f. In mounted reviews, during the march past the reviewing stand, officers and platoon and section leaders render the prescribed salute. Personnel of the motor elements, except the drivers, assume the position of the soldier at attention seated, with forearms folded horizontally in front of the body; the entire personnel except the guidon bearer and drivers execute **EYES RIGHT**. All elements execute **EYES RIGHT** at the command of their respective leaders.

g. The following general rules are applicable to the band and field music when present at mounted ceremonies, except where departure therefrom is specifically provided for:

(1) The band, habitually dismounted, takes position facing the troops with its right approximately 25 yards to the left of the post of the reviewing officer. The band leader is on line with the reviewing officer. The band remains in this position until the completion of the ceremony.

(2) Where both the band and field music are present, the field music joins the band, forming dismounted in rear of the band proper, and remains with it throughout the ceremony. When the band is not present, the field music is habitually mounted when the troops are mounted, and takes the same post with respect to the reviewing officer that is prescribed for the band. It remains in this position throughout the ceremony.

(3) The sergeant bugler normally is not present with the field music but accompanies the adjutant during the forming of the regiment, after which he joints the staff of the commander of troops. If it is desirable that the sergeant bugler remains with the field music, that is, in the absence of the band, another bugler may be designated to represent him on the staff of the commander of troops.

h. According to present Tables of Organization, neither the regimental adjutant nor the regimental sergeant major is mounted on a horse. Hence, wherever these individuals are referred to in this chapter, it will be understood to mean any staff officer and staff noncommissioned officer designated by the regimental commander.

247. TO FORM HEADQUARTERS TROOP AND WEAPONS TROOP FOR CEREMONIES.

a. In forming for a review or parade, the horse units of headquarters troop usually are formed with weapons troop to make a provisional squadron. The motorized units of headquarters troop are formed as part of service troop, which places all motorized units within the regiment, under the control of the service troop commander.

b. The provisional squadron forms in line of troops in column of platoons, that is, weapons troop and the horse units of headquarters troop are abreast of each other, each in column of platoons, the weapons troop on the right of the headquarters troop horse units. The regimental commander designates the commander of the provisional squadron.

248. TO FORM SERVICE TROOP FOR CEREMONIES.

Service troop, with motorized units of headquarters troop attached, is formed in column of sections with either four or five vehicles designated as a section. Intervals and distances are as specified by the regimental commander.

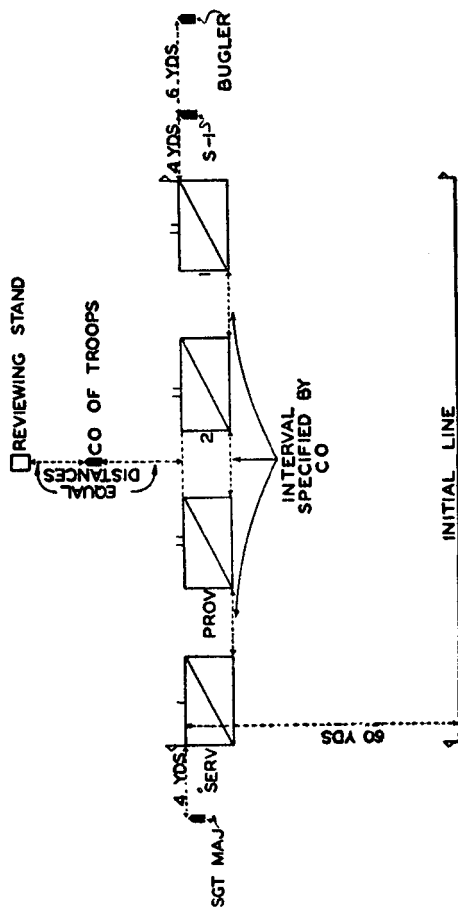
249. TO FORM THE REGIMENT FOR CEREMONIES.

a. The regiment normally is formed in line of masses with squadrons in numerical order from right to left. The provisional squadron, if constituted, forms on the left of the last numerical squadron; otherwise weapons troop and the horse units of headquarters troop form on the left of the last numerical squadron, in that order. Service troop, with motorized units of headquarters troop attached, is formed on the left of the provisional squadron, or of the attached elements of the last numerical squadron if no provisional squadron has been formed. (See fig. 21.)

b. The position of the standards is in the interval between the two rifle squadrons.

c. Prior to the hour designated for the regiment to form the troops are conducted to an initial line in rear of the line upon which the regiment is to be formed. On this initial line the squadrons execute line of masses and await the proper time to move forward to the final line. The movement forward is at the walk or trot. The distance between the initial and final line is approximately 60 yards.

d. The adjutant, accompanied by the sergeant major and sergeant bugler, precedes the troops to the place of the formation. When the troops are in their initial positions and the band and field music are in position on the left of the post of the reviewing officer, the adjutant and sergeant major post themselves facing each other, the adjutant 4 yards outside the point where the right, and the sergeant major 4 yards outside the point where the



(SQUADRONS IN LINE OF TROOPS IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS; SERVICE TROOP IN COLUMN OF FOURS.)

Figure 21. Formation of regiment for ceremonies.

left of the regiment is to form. The sergeant bugler posts himself 6 yards in rear of the adjutant.

e. The adjutant then directs the sergeant bugler to sound adjutant's call. At the last note of this call the guidons trot forward and halt on the line established by the adjutant and sergeant major, faced to the front at the point where the right of their respective troops is to rest, and dress to the right without command. The adjutant aligns the guidons on the sergeant major.

f. The adjutant then directs the sergeant bugler to sound: 1. FORWARD, 2. MARCH; or 1. TROT, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the right squadron moves forward and is halted one horse's length in rear of the line established by the guidons. The squadron commander then commands: 1. RIGHT, 2. DRESS. The right trooper of the leading rank of each troop moves up abreast of and on the left of the guidon.

g. Each troop commander moves to a position 6 yards in front of and facing the guidon, and causes the right troopers of each platoon to cover from front to rear. Each platoon commander moves to a position 2 yards to the right of the right trooper of his platoon, faces toward the rank, and aligns his platoon. As soon as the alignment of a platoon is completed, the platoon commander resumes his post without command.

h. When the dress is complete, the troop officers resume their posts without command, the troops remaining at the RIGHT DRESS. When all troop commanders of the squadron have resumed their posts in front of their troops, the squadron commander commands: FRONT, and faces about.

i. When the right squadron has reached the line, and its commander has given the command: 1. RIGHT, 2. DRESS, the second squadron moves forward at the same gait and is dressed in the same manner. The second

squadron is followed by the provisional squadron, the provisional squadron by the service troop.

j. During the march from the initial to the final line, the band plays appropriate music, ceasing to play when the last mounted unit has arrived on the line.

k. Just prior to the sounding of the *Adjutant's call*, the commander of troops with his staff (less the adjutant, sergeant major, and sergeant bugler), takes post opposite the center of, and facing, the regiment. His position normally is about half the distance between the post of the reviewing officer and the line established by the adjutant and sergeant major.

l. When all squadrons are on the line and FRONT has been given by their commanders, the adjutant verifies the alignment and moves to a point 4 yards outside of the right of the regiment and slightly in advance of the line of squadron commanders. He then moves at the trot or gallop in front of the line of squadron commanders to a point opposite the commander of troops, turns to the right, and halts midway between the line of squadron commanders and the commander of troops. Upon halting, the adjutant salutes and reports: "Sir, the regiment is formed." The commander returns the salute and directs: "Take your post, sir." The adjutant moves at the trot or gallop and, passing to the right and rear of the commander, takes post on the right of the commissioned staff.

m. While the adjutant is executing the movement described in the preceding paragraph, the sergeant major and the sergeant bugler join the commander of troops at the trot or gallop and take posts on the right and left, respectively, of the noncommissioned staff.

250. TO PRESENT THE COMMAND AND RENDER HONORS AT MOUNTED CEREMONIES. At mounted regimental ceremonies, the command is presented and honors rendered in the following manner:

a. The regiment having been formed and reported, the commander of troops, when the reviewing officer moves forward and takes his post, faces the regiment and directs the sergeant bugler to sound *Attention*, which constitutes the preparatory command for presenting the regiment, followed by a single blast of the bugle as the command of execution. At the command of execution the regimental standard, the guidons, and all officers except the commander and his staff salute in unison. (See AR 600-25 for salutes by the regimental standard.) The commander then faces about and, with his staff, salutes.

b. At this time, if honors are to be rendered, the drummers sound the *Ruffles* while the buglers sound the *Flourishes*. The music then plays a march, the *General's March*, or *The National Anthem*, whichever is appropriate. In the absence of the band, the field music sounds *To the Standard* in lieu of *The National Anthem*. If, as in the case of a review, the honors are again rendered while the standard is passing the post of the reviewing officer. *The National Anthem* or *To the Standard* is not played during the march past. The honors rendered consist only of the *Flourishes* sounded by the field music during the time that the standard is rendering the salute.

c. At the completion of the rendering of honors, or if no honors are rendered, the commander of troops and the staff complete the hand salute. This does not refer to honors rendered during the march past. The commander then faces the regiment and directs the sergeant bugler to sound *Attention* followed by a single blast of the bugle. At the single bugle blast the standard and guidons resume the carry. The officers complete the hand salute.

251. TO FORM THE SQUADRON FOR CEREMONIES.

The squadron is formed for ceremonies and reported in a manner similar to that prescribed for the regiment.

252. TO FORM THE BRIGADE FOR CEREMONIES.

a. The brigade is habitually formed with horse elements in line, each regiment in line of masses. Massed motor elements normally form 100 yards in rear of the horse elements, in the order designated by the brigade commander. Horse elements of the brigade headquarters troop form on the right of the right regiment. Each regiment with its massed motor elements is conducted by its commander over a designated route to the place indicated for the ceremony.

b. Intervals are as prescribed by the brigade commander. The massed motor elements may be formed in line with and to the left of the horse elements at the discretion of the brigade commander. Each commander causes his unit to take the proper formation, and the horse elements to dismount and rest. At a signal or message from the brigade commander that the ceremony is about to begin, each regimental commander and the commander of the motor elements calls his unit to attention and causes it to mount.

c. When the troops are brought to attention just prior to the time the ceremony is about to begin, the commander of troops with his staff moves to a position opposite the center of and facing the brigade. His position normally is halfway between the post of the reviewing officer and the first line of horse elements. A bugler from one of the regiments accompanies the commander of troops.

d. The brigade is presented and honors are rendered as prescribed in paragraph 250, except that the adjutant does not form and report the brigade.

253. TO FORM THE CAVALRY DIVISION FOR CEREMONIES.

a. The cavalry division is habitually formed in two lines, one consisting of the horse elements and the other of the motor elements.

b. The horse elements are formed in line with each regiment in line of masses with brigades in numerical order

from right to left. The division artillery forms in line of batteries at closed interval on the left of the left regiment and the medical squadron on the left of the division artillery. Intervals between units in line of horse elements are as prescribed by the division commander.

c. Massed motor elements under a designated commanding officer form in line of units 100 yards in rear of the rear element of the line of horse elements. The order and formation of the motor units is as prescribed by the division commander. The following order and formation of motor units is suggested:

- (1) Headquarters special troops.
- (2) Mechanized squadron—line of troops in column of platoons.
- (3) Armored cars of brigades and regiments, grouped, in column of fours.
- (4) Scout cars of regiments, grouped, in column of fours.
- (5) Artillery motor vehicles—column of fours.
- (6) Engineer squadron—line of troops in column of sections of four vehicles.
- (7) Division headquarters troop—column of fours.
- (8) Signal troop—column of fours.
- (9) Ordnance company—column of fours.
- (10) Medical squadron—column of fours.
- (11) Quartermaster squadron—line of troops in column of fours.
- (12) Combat trains—line of regimental trains in column of fours, with each brigade headquarters train attached to one of the regiments in the brigade.

d. The field selected for the ceremony should be marked with flags prior to assembly of the troops. The limits of the field, the limits of units in the line of horse elements, the limits of the line of motor elements, and the position of the reviewing officer and commander of troops should be indicated.

e. Each mounted unit and the massed motor elements are marched by their respective commanders over designated routes to positions on the field and are caused to take the proper formation prior to the time for the ceremony to begin. Horse elements are caused to dismount and rest. At a signal or message from the commander of troops for the ceremony to commence, units are called to attention and are caused to mount.

SECTION II

REVIEWS

254. GENERAL. a. A review is a ceremony tendered to a civil or military official or to a foreign dignitary. A review also may be held for the purpose of presenting decorations or for making a general inspection of the command.

b. See paragraph 246c.

c. The commissioned personnel of the reviewing officer's staff place themselves in line in order of rank from right to left, the senior 3 yards in rear of the reviewing officer. The enlisted personnel of his staff similarly are placed 3 yards in rear of the commissioned staff. The flag of a general officer is placed on the right of his enlisted staff. The same relative positions are applicable to the staff of the commander of troops.

d. Officers of the same or higher grade, and distinguished personages invited to accompany the reviewing officer, place themselves on his left. The commissioned and enlisted staffs place themselves, respectively, on the left of the commissioned and enlisted staffs of the reviewing officer. All others who accompany the reviewing officer place themselves on the left of his commissioned staff, their enlisted attendants in rear. A staff officer is desig-

nated to escort distinguished personages during the review and to indicate to them their proper positions.

e. When an organization is reviewed by an inspector junior in rank to the commanding officer, the commanding officer receives the review as reviewing officer and is accompanied by the inspector, who takes post on his left.

255. REGIMENTAL REVIEW, MOUNTED. **a.** The regiment is formed and reported to the commander of troops by the adjutant (see fig. 21). The commander then turns about followed by his staff, and faces the reviewing officer. The latter moves a few paces toward the commander and halts.

b. The commander then faces the regiment and issues the necessary orders to present it to the reviewing officer. While the standard and guidons are at present, and officers are at the salute, the honors are rendered if the rank of the reviewing officer entitles him to that honor. For details of presenting the regiment and rendering honors, see paragraph 250.

c. After presentation of the regiment, if the reviewing officer does not desire to ride around the troops, he so informs the commander and the march past follows. If he elects to ride around the troops he, accompanied by the previously designated members of the staff, approaches the commander. The commander salutes at the approach of the reviewing officer and, riding on the latter's right, proceeds with him to the right of and rides around the regiment, keeping the troops on the left. During this phase, the reviewing officer makes a general inspection of the troops.

d. When riding around the troops, the reviewing officer may direct his staff to remain at its post. In this event the commander of troops alone accompanies him. If the reviewing officer is accompanied by any or all of his staff, the commander of troops designates such members of his

staff as he may desire to accompany him. They place themselves on the right of the staff of the reviewing officer. The flag of a general officer remains at the post of the reviewing officer during the ride around the troops.

e. The band plays while the reviewing officer is inspecting the troops in his ride around.

f. When passing around the troops, the reviewing officer and those accompanying him salute the standards when passing in front of them. The standards do not salute.

g. If so directed by the reviewing officer, each subordinate commander, without his staff, joins the reviewing officer when the latter approaches his unit and remains with him until he leaves the vicinity of the unit. The subordinate commander, during this time, rides on the right of the reviewing officer and on the left of the commander of troops, who leaves sufficient interval for this purpose.

h. When the reviewing officer and the commander of troops arrive again at the right of the regiment, the latter halts and salutes. The reviewing officer returns the salute and proceeds to his post. When the reviewing officer and his staff have passed, the commander with his staff moves directly to his post in front of the regiment. When the reviewing officer has regained his post, the commander faces the troops and commands: 1. PASS IN REVIEW, 2. COLUMN OF PLATOONS, ON FIRST SQUADRON, 3. MARCH. If the first march past is to be at the trot instead of the walk, the commander includes TROT in his command.

i. At the command MARCH, given by the commander of troops, the procedure for individuals and units is as follows:

(1) COMMANDER OF TROOPS. (a) Having given the command MARCH from his post in front of the regiment, the commander, accompanied by his staff, moves at the trot or gallop and takes post 24 yards in front of the column and leads it. (See fig. 22.)

(b) When at 6 yards from the reviewing officer the commander and his staff salute together, turning the head and eyes to the right. The salute is held until they have passed 6 yards beyond the reviewing officer. The commander then signals, "Disregard," and, followed by his staff, leaves the column and joins the reviewing officer. The commander takes post on the right of the reviewing officer and the members of his staff on the right of the reviewing officer's staff.

(c) If the person reviewing the command is not mounted, the commander of troops and his staff, on turning out of the column after passing the reviewing officer, dismount preparatory to taking post.

(d) When the last element of the column has passed the reviewing officer, the commander of troops directs the sergeant bugler to sound: 1. TROT, 2. MARCH, or 1. GALLOP, 2. MARCH, if the troops are to pass in review at those gaits.

(e) The commander of troops and his staff lead the column each time it passes the reviewing stand. (See fig. 22.)

(f) After leading the column past the reviewing stand for the last time, the commander of troops and his staff remain at the post of the reviewing officer until the completion of the review.

(2) SQUADRON COMMANDERS. At the command of the commander of troops to pass in review, the commander of the right squadron commands: 1. COLUMN OF PLATOONS, ON FIRST TROOP, 2. MARCH. The first (right) troop executes COLUMN RIGHT. Other troops conform in time to take their proper places in column and pass in review. The commander of the right squadron takes his place in front of the leader of his leading troop and follows the commander of troops at 24 yards. At the proper time the remaining squadrons take their place in column

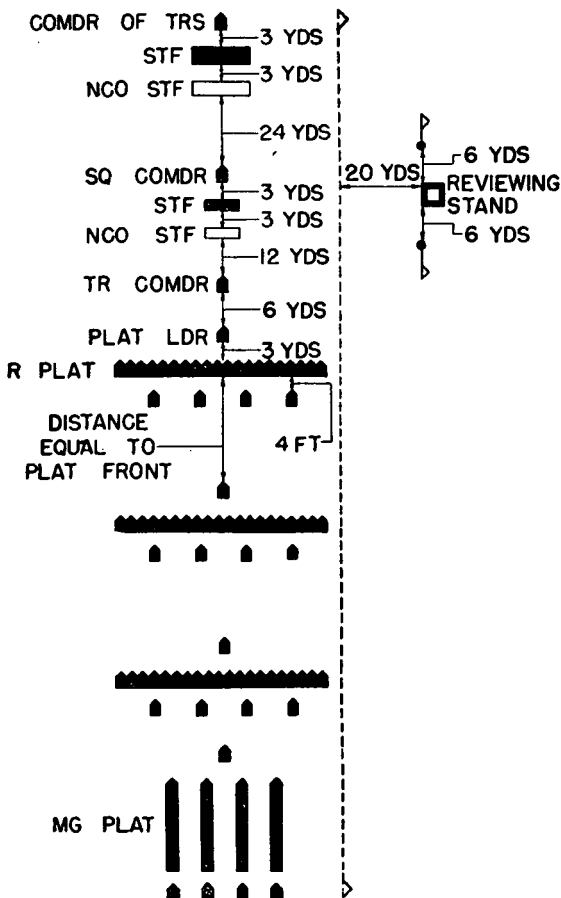


Figure 22. Passing in review—only first troop of right squadron is shown. The remainder of the troops follow in column successively from the right of the original line.

by conforming to the movements of the first squadron. (See fig. 22.)

(3) MOTOR ELEMENTS. The motor elements participate only in the last march past, whether it be at the walk, trot, or gallop. If the horse elements are to pass in review more than once, the motor elements remain in place until the horse column is marched past the last time, when the motor elements follow the horse column in a previously determined formation. After passing the reviewing officer, the motor elements proceed to their parking area or otherwise comply with orders of the commander of troops.

(4) BAND AND FIELD MUSIC. At the command of the commander of troops to pass in review, the band from its position on the left of the reviewing stand begins to play appropriate march music and continues to play during the march past. If the rank of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor, the buglers sound the *Flourishes* while the standard salutes in passing in front of the reviewing stand. At the time that the last element of the column passes the reviewing officer, the band ceases to play until the sergeant bugler sounds the increased gait. It then plays music appropriate to the trot or gallop as the case may be.

(5) SALUTES. (a) Salutes are rendered only *at the walk*. They are rendered when the person saluting arrives at the point 6 yards from the reviewing officer and are held until the person saluting has passed 6 yards beyond that official. The commanders of units, to include the platoon, salute, turning the head and eyes toward the reviewing officer. The guidons also render the prescribed salute but the guidon bearers do *not* execute EYES RIGHT. The regimental standard salutes if the rank of the reviewing officer entitles him to that honor. The reviewing officer returns the salute of the commander of troops and subordinates, to include the squadron commanders. The

reviewing officer and others at the reviewing stand salute the standards as they pass. Those who accompany the reviewing officer salute only the standards.

(b) EYES RIGHT is executed by the troops in the march past *at the walk*.

(c) When the platoon leader of each platoon of the column arrives at a point 6 yards from the reviewing officer, he commands: 1. EYES, 2. RIGHT. When the rank of the platoon has passed 6 yards beyond the reviewing officer, the command: 1. READY, 2. FRONT is given.

(d) Personnel, other than officers, acting platoon leaders, drivers and personnel manning weapons, riding seated in open vehicles, fold their arms when passing the reviewing officer, right arm uppermost. The folded arms are held horizontal and close to the chest for a distance of 15 yards before and after passing the reviewing stand.

(6) RAISE PISTOL. (a) Passing in review at RAISE PISTOL at the walk and trot is normal. This procedure may be dispensed with when the commander of troops so orders. Raise pistol is not used at the gallop.

(b) In passing in review at the walk, when the individual rifle platoons have made the first change of direction, after breaking from line of masses, each rifle platoon at the command of its leader executes RAISE PISTOL on the same ground.

(c) In passing in review at the trot, the individual rifle platoons remain at RAISE PISTOL until they near the first change of direction beyond the reviewing officer, then RETURN PISTOL.

(d) The review terminates when the regiment has passed the reviewing officer for the last time. Following the review, the regiment may execute such movements as the reviewing officer may desire, or is marched to the stables and dismissed.

(7) GAITS. In passing in review at the walk or trot,

the reins are habitually held in the left hand. At the gallop they are held in both hands by all whose right hands are not otherwise engaged.

256. SQUADRON REVIEW, MOUNTED. The formations and movements prescribed for regimental reviews are applicable to the squadron.

257. BRIGADE REVIEW, MOUNTED. a. The brigade having been formed as prescribed in paragraph 252, the commander of troops and his staff turn to the left about and halt facing the reviewing stand.

b. When the reviewing officer moves forward and takes his post, the commander of troops faces the brigade and the massed buglers sound *Attention*, followed by a single blast. At the second signal, all regimental standards, guidons, and officers salute. (See AR 600-25 for salutes by regimental standards.)

c. The commander of troops then faces the reviewing officer and with his staff salutes. At this time appropriate honors are rendered by the band or field music.

d. At the completion of rendering of honors, or if no honors are rendered, the commander of troops faces about and the massed buglers sound *Attention*, followed by a single blast. At the second signal the regimental standards, guidons, and officers resume the position of attention.

e. After presentation of the brigade, if the reviewing officer does not desire to ride around the troops, he so informs the commander of troops, and the march past follows. If he elects to ride around the troops, the procedure is the same as that outlined in paragraph 255.

f. When the reviewing officer has regained his post, or after the presentation, in case the reviewing officer elects not to ride around the troops, the commander of troops signals: 1. *halt*, 2. *MARCH*, and the massed bu-

glers sound this command. The commander moves to a position in front of the column of horse elements from which he leads it in the march past.

g. Each regiment is set in motion and marched past by its commander.

h. After the first march past and while the column is on the side of the reviewing ground opposite the reviewing stand, each squadron commander moves to a position 10 yards to the left of the left flank of his leading element and opposite his normal position. He watches the commander of troops for the signal to increase the gait, and transmits it to his unit so that all horse elements increase the gait in unison. As soon as the gait is increased, the squadron commanders return to their normal positions.

i. Except for the preceding paragraph, the march past is conducted in a manner similar to that outlined in paragraph 255.

258. DIVISION REVIEW, MOUNTED. Cavalry division reviews are conducted by the methods prescribed in paragraph 257 for the cavalry brigade, making the necessary modifications.

259. PRESENTATION OF DECORATIONS, MOUNTED.

a. A review may be held for the purpose of presenting military medals and must be held for the purpose of decorating regimental standards.

b. For this purpose, the regiment is formed as prescribed in paragraph 249.

c. After the reviewing officer has passed around the line and resumed his post, the commander of troops resumes his post and faces the regiment. The staff of the commander of troops remains with the staff of the reviewing officer. In case the staff did not accompany the commander of troops in the ride around the troops, it

joins the staff of the reviewing officer when the latter resumes his post. The sergeant bugler accompanies the commander of troops. The commander of troops orders or signals: 1. PERSONS TO BE DECORATED AND ALL STANDARDS CENTER, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, persons to be decorated and all standards move by the most direct route and take post as follows:

(1) The persons to be decorated form in single rank in front of the center of the command and 6 yards in front of the line of squadron commanders. These individuals form in groups according to rank of decorations, within each group according to rank of individuals, highest ranking decoration and individual on the right, respectively.

(2) Standards to be decorated take post 3 yards in front of the center of the line of persons to be decorated; in groups according to the rank of decoration to be bestowed, highest ranking decoration on the right.

(3) All other standards with standard guards form in single rank 3 yards in rear of the center of the line of persons to be decorated and in the same relative position as their location in the command.

(4) The commander of troops takes post 5 yards in front of the center of the leading element. He then commands: 1. FORWARD, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the commander and persons to be decorated and the standards advance toward the reviewing officer, the band playing. In all ranks the guide is center. The detachment is halted by the commander of troops when he has reached a point 12 yards from the reviewing officer by the command: 1. DETACHMENT, 2. HALT. He then salutes the reviewing officer and reports: "Sir, the persons (standards) to be decorated are present." The reviewing officer returns the salute and directs that the command be presented. The commander of troops returns to his post in front of the center of his command by moving around the right flank of the persons or stand-

ards to be decorated and then directly to his post, accompanied by the sergeant bugler. Upon reaching his post he directs the sergeant bugler to sound *Attention*, followed by a single blast of the bugle. The regiment is presented in the manner prescribed in paragraph 250. The persons to be decorated and the regimental standard salute at the appropriate blast of the bugle.

d. A designated staff officer then reads the order announcing the awards. After the reading of the order the reviewing officer accompanied, if necessary, by his staff or designated members thereof, advances toward the standards and the line of persons to be decorated.

e. The reviewing officer, those members of his staff who have advanced with him, the standard bearers of standards to be decorated, and the persons to be decorated dismount. The reviewing officer, after turning his horse over to an orderly fastens the appropriate streamers to the staffs of the standards and pins the decoration on the left breast of each person to be decorated.

f. The reviewing officer then directs the commanding officer of the troops to march the command in review, and resumes his post. The persons decorated form line on the left of the reviewing officer, or otherwise as directed, and the standards return to their posts at the walk.

SECTION III

PARADES

260. PURPOSE. Parades are formations wherein the color, dignity, and pageantry of military ceremonies are used to instill in the command a sense of pride, esprit, duty, and smartness.

261. REGIMENTAL PARADE, MOUNTED. **a.** The regiment is formed for parade as prescribed in paragraph 249.

The band and field music take position on the opposite side of the parade ground from the regiment in a position similar to that taken for a review, and remain in that location throughout the parade.

b. The regiment being formed, the regimental commander and his staff take post at a convenient distance in front of and facing the center of the regiment. The regimental commander commands: SOUND OFF.

c. At the command SOUND OFF, an appropriate march is played.

d. If the parade is held at retreat, immediately after the *Sound Off* the buglers sound *Retreat*. At the last note of *Retreat*, the regimental commander directs the sergeant bugler to sound *Attention*, followed by a single blast of the bugle. At the bugle blast, all officers and the regimental standard and guidons salute. The band plays *The National Anthem* or, in the absence of a band, the buglers play *To the Standard*.

e. When the music has ceased, the regimental commander with his staff resumes the position of attention and directs the sergeant bugler to sound a single blast of the bugle. At the bugle blast, the officers complete the salute and the guidons and the regimental standards resume the carry. The regimental commander then directs the adjutant: "Receive the reports, sir." The adjutant advances at the trot or gallop toward the center of the line, halts midway between it and the line of squadron commanders, and commands: REPORT. The squadron or other unit commanders from right to left successively, salute and report. "The first (second, provisional) squadron present or accounted for," or "(So many) officers and men absent." The adjutant returns the salute of each squadron commander.

f. The adjutant then turns about, salutes, and reports: "Sir, all present or accounted for," or "Sir, (so many) officers or men absent." The regimental commander re-

turns the salute and directs: "Publish the orders, sir." The adjutant turns about, cautions: "Attention to orders," and publishes the orders.

g. The adjutant then commands: 1. SQUADRON, TROOP COMMANDERS, AND GUIDONS, 2. CENTER, 3. TROT, 4. MARCH. At the command CENTER, the squadron and troop commanders face to the center, the guidons move forward at a walk until they are one horse's length in rear of the line of troop commanders, face toward the center of the regiment, and halt. At the command MARCH, given when all guidons have faced toward the center and are halted, squadron commanders, troop commanders, and guidons close toward the center of the regiment at the trot. When they arrive at a point near the center of the regiment, they halt individually and face the regimental commander. The troop commanders and guidons close on the line of squadron commanders, the distance between successive lines being one horse's length. The senior then commands: 1. TROT, 2. GUIDE CENTER, 3. MARCH. The assembled officers and guidons advance, the music playing. At 6 yards from the regimental commander, the senior commands: 1. OFFICERS, 2. HALT. The music ceases playing, the officers and guidons halt. The senior then commands: 1. BY THE NUMBERS, 2. HAND, 3. SALUTE. The assembled officers and guidons salute. The regimental commander returns the salute. The senior squadron commander then commands: TWO. The regimental commander then issues such instructions to the assembled officers as he deems necessary and may invite any or all of them to join his staff. Ordinarily he invites the squadron commanders. The officers invited pass to the right and rear of the regimental commander and form in line on the left of the commissioned staff. The regimental commander then commands: 1. OFFICERS AND GUIDONS (OR GUIDONS), 2. POSTS, 3. TROT (OR GALLOP), 4. MARCH. At the command MARCH, each troop com-

mander, followed by his guidon, breaks to the right or left and moves at the trot or gallop by the shortest route to their respective troops and take their posts. If the troop commanders have joined the regimental staff, the guidons execute this movement alone. The senior officer returning to the regiment takes command and gives the necessary commands for causing it to pass in review. In the event that no squadron or troop commanders return to the regiment, the senior mounted officer remaining with the troops marches the regiment in review. The senior officer in each squadron takes command of the squadron.

262. SQUADRON PARADE. The formations and movements prescribed for regimental parades are applicable to the squadron with necessary and obvious modifications.

SECTION IV

ESCORTS

263. PURPOSE. a. Escorts are ceremonies for the purpose of—

- (1) Rendering honors to a national or regimental standard.
- (2) Escorting personages of high rank, civil or military, upon their arrival or departure from the military post or other place.
- (3) Escorting the remains of a person entitled to the honor to the final resting place.

b. The first are called "escorts to the standard;" the second, "escorts of honor;" and the third, "funeral escorts."

264. ESCORT TO THE STANDARD, MOUNTED. a. When a new national or regimental standard, or both, are issued to a regiment, they are received with the ceremony of escort to the standard.

b. If only the regimental standard is received, the national standard does not attend the ceremony. If only the national standard is received, the regimental standard attends the ceremony but remains at its post in the regiment during the actual reception of the national standard. If both standards are received, both standard bearers attend the ceremony and receive the standards.

c. The regiment is formed in line of masses as prescribed in paragraph 249. The post of the band is on the opposite side of the field from the regiment in a position similar to that taken at a review or parade. The assembled buglers do not form with the band. The field music, mounted, takes position 12 yards to the right and in continuation of the final line upon which the regiment forms. The sergeant bugler assists the adjutant in forming the regiment, following which he joins the staff of the regimental commander.

d. Upon an indication from the regimental commander the field music, without playing, moves to the front until clear of the line of squadron commanders, changes direction to the right, and halts. The regimental commander then commands: 1. TROOP A (B, C), 2. ESCORT THE STANDARD. The troop thus detailed as escort is previously designated by the regimental commander.

e. The designated troop is marched by its commander to the front, is turned to the right, and is halted in rear of the field music. The standard bearer (or bearers) takes position between the second and third platoons of the troop. The troop commander, from a position in front of the field music, then commands: 1. ESCORT, 2. FORWARD, 3. MARCH, and marches the escort without music to the place where the standard is being temporarily kept. He then forms the escort in line facing the standard and halts it, the field music on the right, the standard bearers in the line of file closers of the troop.

f. The senior lieutenant of the troop, the standard bearers, and a sergeant designated by the troop commander, dismount and receive the standards. When entering a building to obtain the standards, the standard bearers are preceded by the lieutenant and followed by the sergeant. The standard bearers come out, followed by the lieutenant and the sergeant, and halt before the entrance, mount, and form in line facing the escort, the lieutenant on the right, the sergeant on the left. The troop commander directs the senior bugler to sound *Attention*. The officers, the regimental standards, if present, and the guidon salute and the field music sounds *To the Standard*. The troop commander then completes the salute and directs the senior bugler to sound a blast at which all officers complete the salute and the regimental standards and guidon resume the carry. The lieutenant and the sergeant resume their posts. The troop commander forms his troop in column of platoons to the right and halts it. The standard bearers place themselves midway between the second and third platoons.

g. The troop commander gives the necessary commands for marching the escort back to the regiment. The field music plays and the march is so conducted that, when the escort arrives at about 100 yards in front of the right of the regiment, the direction of march is parallel to the regimental front. When the standards arrive opposite their post in the regiment, the escort is formed in line to the left facing the regiment and halted. As the line is formed the standard bearers, without halting, pass between the platoons and halt 10 yards in front of the regimental commander.

h. The standard bearers being halted, the regimental commander then faces the regiment and directs the sergeant bugler to sound *Attention*, followed by a single blast. At the second signal, all officers and the guidons salute. He then faces to the front and, with his salute,

the field music sounds *To the Standard*. The regimental standard, if at its post in the regiment, salutes. The regimental commander then faces about and directs the sergeant bugler to sound *Attention*, followed by a blast, at which time all officers complete the salute and the guidons and the regimental standard resume the carry. The standard bearers then take their places in the standard guard.

i. During this presentation, officers in the escort salute as indicated in the preceding paragraph, after which the escort troop commander directs the field music to join the band, forms the troop in column, and marches it to its place in line, passing around the left flank of the regiment. The field music marches by the right flank and joins the band. The band does not take part in the ceremony until the regiment is marched in review.

j. The regiment is then usually marched in review at least once. The standard is escorted by the standard guard to the place of permanent safekeeping.

k. If the entire regiment is not available for the ceremony of escort to the standard, it may be executed by a squadron according to the above principles.

265. ESCORT OF HONOR. a. The organizations for an escort of honor are designated by the commanding officer. An officer is appointed to attend the official escorted and to bear such communication as he may desire to send to the commander of the escort.

b. The escort forms in line opposite the place where the official is to present himself, the music on the flank toward which it will march. When the official approaches the formed escort, the commander faces his unit and calls it to attention. He then faces about to the front until the official has taken position from which to receive the honors. When the visiting official has definitely come to a halt, the escort commander, *without turning about*, com-

mands: 1. BY THE NUMBERS, 2. HAND, 3. SALUTE. At this command all officers, the regimental standard, and the troop guidons salute. As the escort commander salutes, honors due the rank of the person escorted are rendered by the music without command. The honors having been rendered, the escort commander, *without turning about*, completes the salute and commands: TWO. At this command all officers complete the salute and the regimental standard and the guidons resume the carry. Ordinarily the escort commander remains in place, mounted, and does not accompany the visiting official when he inspects the escort. Usually an officer, senior to the escort commander, is present to receive the visiting official and accompanies the latter on his inspection. If no other officer is present and the visiting official chooses to inspect the escort, the escort commander dismounts and turns his horse over to an orderly after the honors are rendered. He then accompanies the visiting official on his inspection. When the inspection is complete, he salutes the official and mounts.

c. When it is necessary to form the escort at a considerable distance from the point where the official is to be received, a double line of troopers, facing inward, may be posted, with intervals, from that point to the position of the escort. When the official passes the line of troopers, they are relieved and join the escort.

d. The escort is then formed into column of platoons or fours and takes up the march, the official and his staff or retinue taking position in rear of the column. Several officers or noncommissioned officers may be detailed to ride on either side of the official conveyance as a personal bodyguard. When the official leaves, line is formed and the same honors are rendered as before.

266. FUNERAL ESCORT. **a.** Funeral escorts, dismounted, are conducted in the manner prescribed in FM 22-5.

b. If the funeral escort is mounted, the procedure is identical for that prescribed for the escort dismounted, except for the following:

(1) Salutes are not rendered by the escort proper; the commander only renders the prescribed salutes. The guidon, if present, does not dip when the commander salutes.

(2) Cavalry, when unable to enter the cemetery inclosure, turns out of the column, forms line facing it, and salutes as the remains pass. If appropriate, cavalry may be dismounted and marched to the cemetery on foot.

(3) At the conclusion of the funeral service, a mounted escort is dismounted by the commander in order to fire volleys. For this purpose the escort is formed at a convenient place opposite the grave. When the escort is greater than a squadron, one squadron only is designated to dismount and fire the volleys.

SECTION V

INSPECTIONS

267. RIFLE TROOP INSPECTION. The troop normally is inspected in line. It may be inspected in column of platoons. The inspection is divided into two main parts: first, an inspection of the troop while mounted, during which attention is paid to the general appearance of the personnel, animals, and equipment; second, a more detailed inspection of the troop after dismounting, during which weapons and special loads carried on pack animals are inspected. Either part of the inspection may be omitted when appropriate and desirable.

a. The troop being in line at the halt, the troop commander takes post 9 yards in front of the right flank of the troop, faces to the left, and commands: 1. PREPARE

FOR INSPECTION, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, posts are taken as follows:

(1) Platoon leaders of the rifle platoon move 6 yards to the front and halt on line with the troop commander.

(2) The first sergeant, the bugler, and the guidon take post in that order from right to left on the right of the rank of the rifle platoons.

(3) The platoon sergeants and file closers of the rifle platoons rein back and halt 6 yards in the rear of the rank of their respective platoons.

(4) The platoon leader of the machine-gun platoon places the platoon on the left of the left rifle platoon at an interval of 10 yards. He takes post in front of the base squad and on line with the leaders of the rifle platoons.

(5) If the troop headquarters detachment is present, the senior noncommissioned officer causes it to take post 10 yards on the left of the machine-gun platoon and in a formation corresponding to that of the machine-gun platoon.

b. When all have gained their posts, each trooper aligns to the right without command. In the machine-gun platoon, they also cover off from front to rear. The guidon is the base of the alignment. The troop commander causes any inaccuracies in alignment and covering to be corrected.

(1) The troop commander then inspects the leader of the first platoon.

(2) As the troop commander approaches the right of the line, the bugler raises his bugle, bell down, to the height of and in front of his chin, turns it so as to present both sides to the troop commander, and then returns it to its former position. The guidon remains at the carry.

(3) The troop commander then inspects the front ranks of rifle platoons, then the machine-gun platoon, and the troop headquarters detachment, being accompanied in each case by the commander.

(4) The troop commander then returns to the right and inspects the platoon sergeants and file closers of the platoons.

c. The first part of the inspection being completed, the troop commander commands: 1. PREPARE TO DISMOUNT, 2. DISMOUNT. The bugler on the right of the rifle platoons rides forward to take the troop commander's horse. The first sergeant moves forward with the odd numbers, and the guidon stands fast. The troop commander and the platoon leaders dismount. The troop commander's horse is held by the bugler and each platoon leader's horse is held by his intelligence scout. The inspection is made without forming ranks. The troop commander first inspects the rifles, then the pistols, then the machine guns and, last, the loads carried on the pack animals of the troop headquarters. During the inspection, the platoon leaders normally accompany the troop commander while their units are being inspected. The troop commander may require the platoon leaders to inspect their platoons and the first sergeant to inspect the troop headquarters detachment. When inspecting the troop headquarters detachment, the first sergeant turns over his horse to a member of that detachment.

(1) If rifles are to be inspected, the inspector cautions, "Rifles will be inspected." At this caution each trooper armed with the rifle or pistol takes the snaffle rein off his horse's neck, passes his right arm through the rein, and takes a position similar to stand to horse, with the rifle at the right order. As the inspector approaches the right of the rank of odd numbers the first trooper on the right, if armed with the rifle, executes INSPECTION ARMS. The inspector takes the rifle, inspects it, and hands it back to the trooper. The latter takes the rifle with the left hand at the balance, executes PORT ARMS, and comes to the order. As the inspector returns the rifle, the next trooper on the left executes INSPECTION ARMS and so on throughout the rank. Should the rifles be inspected without hand-

ling, each trooper executes **PORT ARMS** and **ORDER ARMS** as soon as the inspector passes to the next trooper.

(2) If pistols are to be inspected, the inspector cautions: "pistols will be inspected." At this caution, each trooper armed with the rifle inserts his rifle in his scabbard. As the inspector approaches, the first two troopers on the right, if armed with the pistol, execute **INSPECTION PISTOL**. To inspect the pistol closely the inspector grasps it with his left hand, makes such examination as he desires, and hands the pistol back to the trooper in the same position as that in which the inspector took the weapon. The trooper takes the pistol with the right hand as in inspection pistol and executes **RETURN PISTOL**. As the inspector hands the pistol back to the first trooper and comes in front of the second trooper, the third trooper executes **INSPECTION PISTOL**, and so on throughout the rank. Should the pistols be inspected without handling, each trooper executes **RETURN PISTOL** as the inspector passes to the next trooper.

d. If the machine guns are to be inspected, the inspector cautions, "machine guns will be inspected." Gunners and assistants pass their reins to the driver. They unpack the machine gun and mount it on the tripod 6 yards in front of its pack animal's head, then take positions in rear of the gun. The inspector inspects the weapon. As soon as the inspector has passed, the gunner and assistant gunner repack the weapon on the pack animal, return to their own mounts, and take a position similar to **STAND TO HORSE** with the right arm through the snaffle rein, the bight of the rein resting on the shoulder.

e. If the loads carried on pack animals of troop headquarters are to be inspected, the inspector cautions, "loads will be inspected." The senior non-commissioned officer present with the pack animals causes the loads to be unpacked and displayed as may be directed by the inspector.

As soon as the inspector has completed his inspection of the loads, they are repacked on the pack animals.

f. When the inspection has been completed, the troop commander causes the troop to mount and form rank. At the command **POST**, all troopers out of ranks resume their normal posts. The troop is then led from the field; the machine-gun platoon and the troop headquarters resume their normal positions in the troop as it moves out.

268. WEAPONS TROOP INSPECTION. The weapons troop is habitually inspected, in line. The inspection is similar to that of the rifle troop inspection and consists of two parts, mounted and dismounted. (See par. 267.)

a. The troop being in line at the halt, the troop commander commands: 1. **PREPARE FOR INSPECTION**, 2. **MARCH**. At the command **MARCH**, the forward echelon of the headquarters detachment moves straight to the front. Each squad and the rear echelon of the headquarters detachment execute **COLUMN OF FOURS, AT 3 YARDS**. When all sets of fours have gained their distances, the troop commander commands: 1. **TROOP**, 2. **HALT**. At the command **HALT**, all halt, except the forward echelon of the headquarters detachment, which immediately forms line.

(1) All dress to the right and align themselves without command. The troop commander causes any inaccuracies in alignment or covering in file to be corrected, then takes post.

(2) The troop commander then inspects the forward echelon of the headquarters detachment and the leader of the first platoon who thereafter accompanies him during the inspection of the first platoon. Each squad in the platoon is inspected in turn, the fours from front to rear in each squad being inspected in that order. The second and third platoons and the rear echelon of the headquarters detachment are inspected in a similar manner.

The troop commander observes the general appearance of the personnel, animals, and equipment.

b. If the second part of the inspection is to be held, the troop commander gives the command: 1. **PREPARE TO DISMOUNT**, 2. **DISMOUNT**. At the first command, the odd numbers of the forward echelon of the headquarters detachment move 4 yards to the front and halt. In the platoons and the rear echelon of the headquarters detachment, the troopers of each set of four open out to the left sufficiently to allow the troopers to dismount. At the second command, all dismount and stand to horse, troopers armed with the rifles at the left order. The troop commander's horse is held by a bugler, those of the platoon leaders by one of their platoon intelligence scouts. (1) Rifles and pistols are inspected as prescribed in paragraph 267.

(2) Having completed the inspection of rifles and pistols, if machine guns and loads are to be inspected the troop commander commands: 1. **ASSEMBLE**, 2. **MARCH**, and cautions, "machine guns, mortars, and loads will be inspected." The forward echelon of the headquarters detachment does not form rank but stands to horse with open ranks, dismounted. The sets of four in each squad and the rear echelon of the headquarters detachment close to their normal positions in column. Platoon headquarters and squad leaders stand fast.

(3) The troop commander commands: **UNPACK**. The troop proceeds as in executing **ACTION FRONT**, but in a deliberate manner, and mounts each gun 10 yards in front of the center of each squad and pointing directly to the front. No. 1 spreads the spare parts roll on the ground, long edges parallel to the front, in center of the front edge of the roll 1 yard in rear of the foot of the trail leg of the tripod. He then places the spare parts and asbestos mittens on the roll. He places a box of ammunition carried from the pack animal No. 2 on the ground to the right

of the spare parts roll, long edge perpendicular to the front, hinge to the rear, lid raised, belt with cartridges exposed. No. 3 removes the back plate, bolt, lock frame, barrel extension, and barrel from the gun and places them on the front edges of the spare parts roll. No. 1 and No. 3, working together, unpack pack animal No. 1 and place the boxes of ammunition in a line on the ground in rear of the spare parts roll, center of the line of boxes 1 yard in rear of the center of the rear edges of the spare parts roll, 6 inches between boxes. No. 2 and No. 4 unpack pack animal No. 3 in a similar manner and place the line of boxes 1 yard in rear of the line of boxes removed from pack animal No. 1. The top load of pack animal No. 3 is placed 6 inches to the right of the corresponding line of boxes. No. 3 stands at attention on the right of the ammunition box of pack animal No. 1, No. 1 stands on his right, and the squad leader on the right of No. 1. No. 2 and No. 4 form in a similar manner to the right of the load of their pack animal covering No. 1 and No. 3, respectively. Each platoon leader takes post on the right of the squad leader of his right squad.

c. The mortar platoon is formed and inspected by the same methods as the machine-gun platoon, with adjustments necessary to conform to differences in equipment.

d. In the rear echelon of troop headquarters, the four pack animals carrying the cooking outfit and rations are unpacked and the loads are disposed for inspection on the ground 3 yards to the right and on line with the heads of the respective pack animals.

e. The inspector inspects gun, instruments, ammunition, spare parts, and accessories of each squad in turn, and such loads carried by pack animals of the rear echelon as he may require to be opened and their contents displayed on the ground.

f. The inspection of machine guns, mortars, and loads being completed, the troop commander commands:

PACK. Guns and loads are repacked. The troop commander gives the necessary commands for mounting the troop. The forward echelon of the headquarters detachment forms rank without command. The troop is then led from the field and dismissed.

269. HEADQUARTERS TROOP INSPECTION. The headquarters troop normally is inspected in a mounted formation with both animals and motor units present. The mounted inspection consists of two parts—one, in which the personnel remain mounted on horses or vehicles during the inspection; and the other, in which the personnel dismount from horses and vehicles.

a. In the mounted phase, the troop normally forms for inspection with the platoons arranged in the following order from right to left: troop headquarters, less motor maintenance section; communications platoon; intelligence and operations platoon; reconnaissance platoon; antitank platoon; motor maintenance section. The inspection is conducted in a manner similar to that prescribed for the rifle troop. None of the personnel dismount. Only the platoon leaders who are mounted on horses accompany the troop commander during the inspection of their units. Officers and men mounted in motor vehicles remain seated during the mounted inspection.

b. In the second part of the inspection the troop commander directs the platoon leaders to dismount their platoons. The positions and posts of the personnel of the horse elements conform to those of the rifle troop. The crews of vehicles form dismounted as prescribed in FM 2-7 (when published). The troop commander inspects the platoons successively from right to left, the platoon leaders accompanying him on the inspection of their units. Individual weapons are inspected as prescribed in paragraph 267. Those men armed with the carbine execute INSPECTION ARMS at the proper time dur-

ing this inspection as prescribed in FM 22-5. Pack animal loads are inspected in a similar manner to those of a rifle troop. The machine guns of the reconnaissance and antitank platoons are placed in line 5 paces in front of their respective vehicles. The barrels of the weapons are pointed to the front, the bolts are back, and the covers up. Hoods of the vehicles are raised and other vehicle compartments are opened for the inspection.

270. SERVICE TROOP INSPECTION. For inspection the service troop is formed mounted with all motor units present, and the inspection is conducted in two parts.

a. The troop normally forms in line, with the platoons arranged in the order designated by the troop commander. Officers and men remain mounted during the first part of the inspection. The troop commander conducts his inspection in a manner similar to that of the rifle troop.

b. For the second part of the inspection and on the command of the troop commander, the platoon leaders dismount their platoons, vehicle crews forming dismounted as prescribed in FM 2-7 (when published). When the platoons have taken their dismounted post, the troop commander commands: 1. PREPARE FOR INSPECTION, 2. MARCH. At this command the machine guns are mounted on tripods in a line 5 paces in front of their respective vehicles. (See par. 269b.) Vehicular tools may or may not be displayed, at the discretion of the troop commander.

c. As the inspection of each platoon is completed, the inspecting officer normally directs that it return to the motor park.

271. REGIMENTAL INSPECTION. The regiment normally is inspected mounted in column of troops in line.

a. The regiment being in the prescribed formation, the commander turns about and commands: 1. PREPARE FOR

INSPECTION, 2. MARCH. The regimental staff forms line in order of rank 24 yards in front of the center of the leading squadron. The sergeant major and the bugler take post 3 yards in rear of the staff. The standard guard conducted by the senior color sergeant takes post 6 yards in front of the center of the leading squadron. Each squadron commander prepares his squadron for inspection and takes post 12 yards in front of the right flank of the leading troop of his squadron. If the headquarters and weapons troops are not organized as a provisional squadron, the troop commanders of these troops and of the service troop prepare their troops for inspection and then take posts 12 yards in front of the right flank of their troops.

b. The band may attend mounted regimental inspection, in which case it takes post as directed by the regimental commander and plays during the inspection.

c. As the regimental commander approaches, the commander of each unit calls his unit to attention and, without saluting, gives the necessary commands to carry out the inspection directed by the regimental commander. He then accompanies the regimental commander on the latter's right.

d. The band is inspected as prescribed in FM 28-5.

e. As the inspection of each unit is completed, the regimental commander causes it to be marched off and dismissed, or he directs it to rest until the completion of the inspection of the regiment, which he then conducts as a unit in any manner he may desire.

272. SQUADRON INSPECTION. The squadron inspection, mounted, is conducted in a manner similar to that of the regiment.

APPENDIX

ORGANIZATIONAL CHARTS

LEGEND

A. PERSONNEL

1 OFFICERS



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT
COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST
LIEUTENANT



SECOND
LIEUTENANT



WARRANT
OFFICER

2 ENLISTED GRADES



MASTER
SERGEANT



FIRST
SERGEANT



TECHNICAL
SERGEANT



STAFF
SERGEANT



SERGEANT



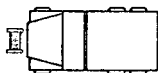
CORPORAL



PRIVATE,
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS
OR TECHNICIAN

LEGEND (CONT'D)

B. VEHICLES



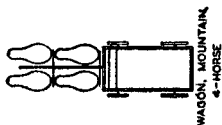
TRUCK, 2 1/2 TON,
CARGO, WITH WINCH



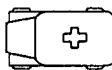
TRUCK, 3/4 TON,
WEAPONS CARRIER,
WITH WINCH



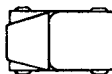
TRUCK, 3/4 TON,
COMMAND



WAGON, MOUNTAIN,
4-HORSE



AMBULANCE, 3/4 TON



CAR, SCOUT,
WITH ARMAMENT



CAR, ARMORED LIGHT



TRUCK, 1/4 TON



TRAILER, 1 TON,
2-WHEEL, CARGO



TRAILER, 1 TON,
2-WHEEL, WATER TANK,
(250 GALLONS)



TRAILER, 1/4 TON,
2-WHEEL, CARGO



GUN, 37-MM,
M3, WITH CARRIAGE

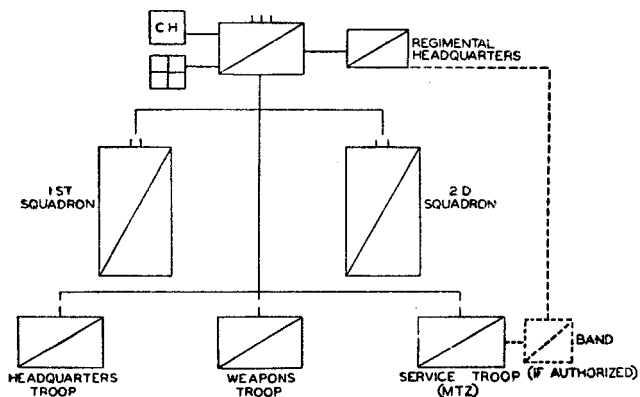


MOUNTED MAN



HORSE,
PACK OR LOAD

CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE



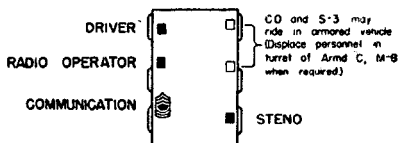
CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS, (I) COMMANDING OFFICERS GROUP



CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

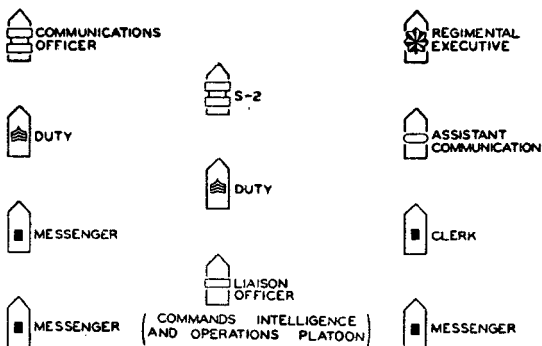
REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS, (3) COMMAND CAR



OPERATES IN INTERVAL BETWEEN COMMANDING OFFICERS GROUP AND COMMAND POST GROUP

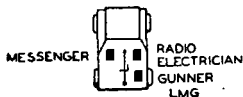
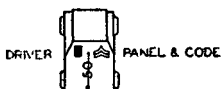
CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS, (2) COMMAND POST GROUP



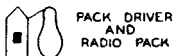
CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS (2) COMMAND POST GROUP (CONTD)

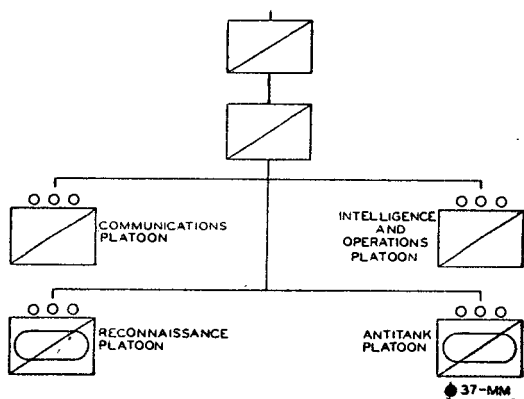


CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS (2) COMMAND POST GROUP (CONTD)

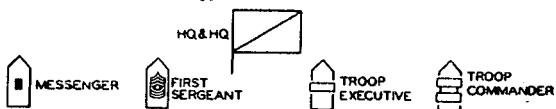


HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS TROOP CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE



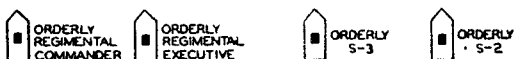
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

A COMMAND ELEMENT (1) TROOP HEADQUARTERS



HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS TROOP CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

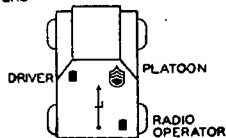
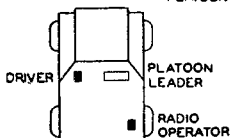
A COMMAND ELEMENT (2) TROOP HEADQUARTERS (CONTD)



HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS TROOP CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

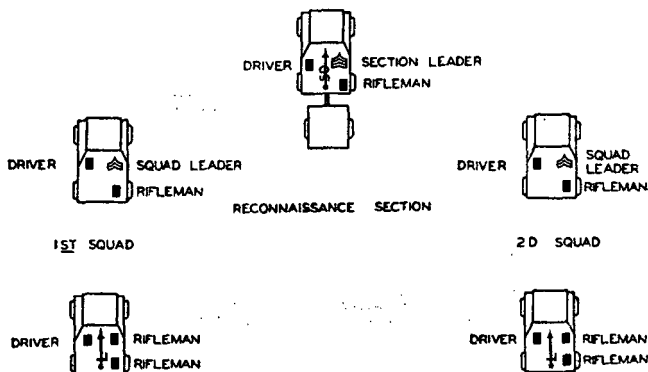
B COMBAT ELEMENT (1) RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON

PLATOON HEADQUARTERS



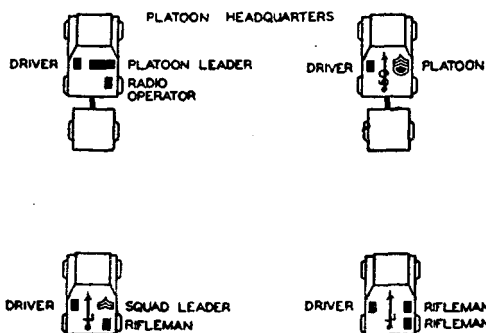
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS TROOP CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

B. COMBAT ELEMENT (1) RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON



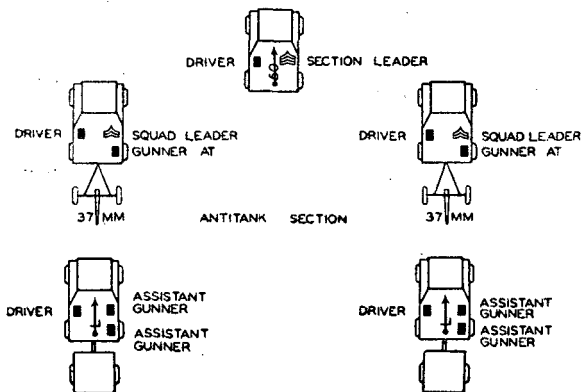
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS TROOP CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

B. COMBAT ELEMENT (2) ANTITANK PLATOON



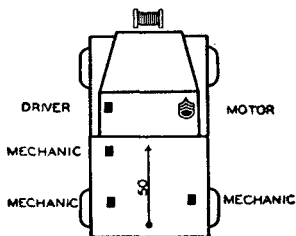
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS TROOP. CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

B COMBAT ELEMENT. (2) ANTITANK PLATOON



HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS TROOP. CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

C. SERVICE ELEMENT (1) MOTOR MAINTENANCE SECTION



HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

C. SERVICE ELEMENT (2) TRAINS



COOK



COOK



HORSESHOER



STABLE



COOK'S
HELPER

COOKING
PACK



COOK'S
HELPER

COOKING
PACK



PACK
DRIVER

RATION
PACK

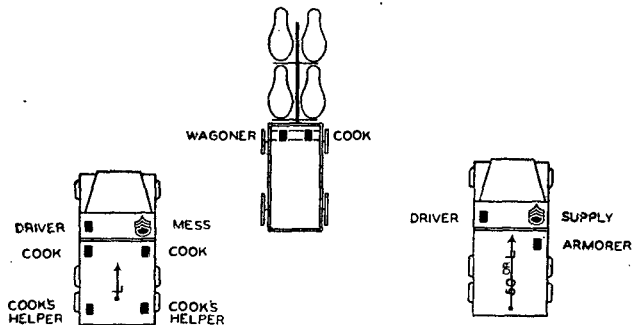


PACK
DRIVER

RATION
PACK

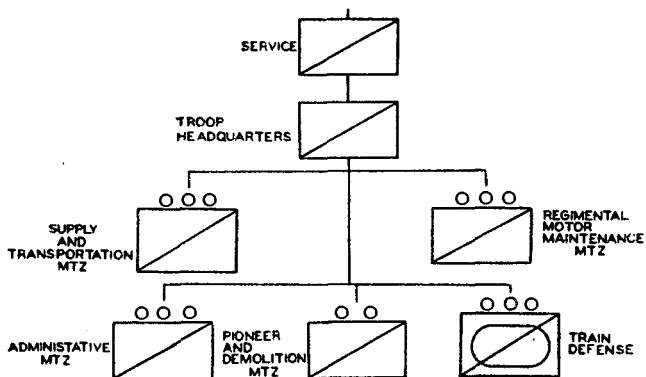
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

C. SERVICE ELEMENT (2) TRAINS (CONTD)



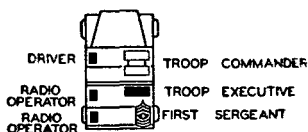
2 1/2 TON TRUCKS AND DRIVERS ARE SUPPLIED BY SUPPLY AND
TRANSPORTATION PLATOON, SERVICE TROOP.

SERVICE TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE



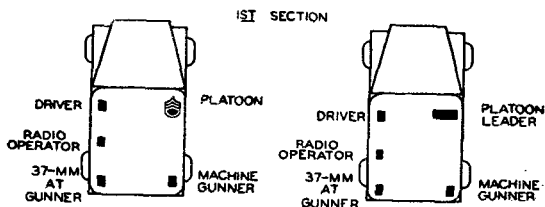
SERVICE TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

A COMMAND ELEMENT



SERVICE TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

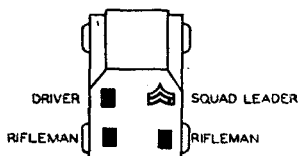
B. COMBAT ELEMENT. (I) TRAIN DEFENSE PLATOON



2D SECTION SAME EXCEPT PLATOON LEADER AND SERGEANT ARE REPLACED BY SECTION SERGEANT AND CORPORAL, CAR COMMANDER

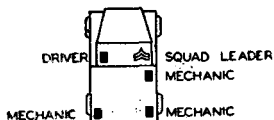
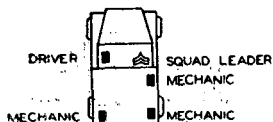
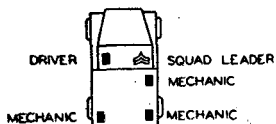
SERVICE TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

B. COMBAT ELEMENT (I) TRAIN DEFENSE PLATOON



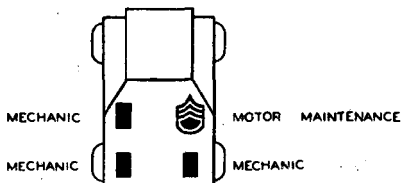
SERVICE TROOP CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

B COMBAT ELEMENT (2) PIONEER AND DEMOLITION SECTION



SERVICE TROOP CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

C SERVICE ELEMENT (1) TROOP



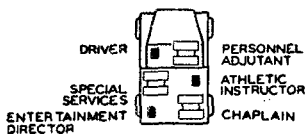
PERSONNEL OF TRAINS SECTION, TROOP HEADQUARTERS,
RIDE IN VEHICLES OF SUPPLY AND
TRANSPORTATION PLATOON

SERVICE TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

C SERVICE ELEMENT, (2A) REGIMENTAL ADMINISTRATIVE PLATOON

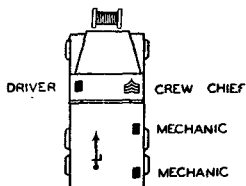
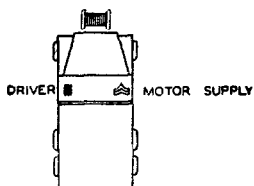


12 CLERKS - NO TRANSPORTATION PROVIDED



SERVICE TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

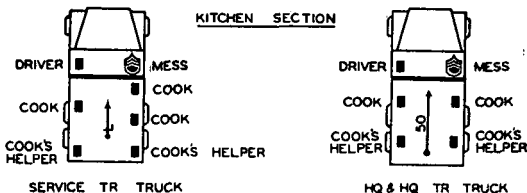
C SERVICE ELEMENT, (2B) REGIMENTAL MOTOR MAINTENANCE PLATOON



SERVICE TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

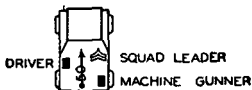
C. SERVICE ELEMENT, (2C) SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION PLATOON

PLATOON HEADQUARTERS



SERVICE TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

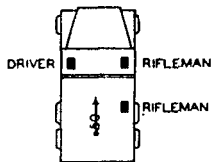
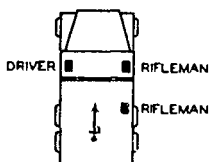
C. SERVICE ELEMENT, (2C) SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION PLATOON (CONTD)



S-4 SECTION

SERVICE TROOP CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

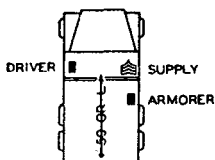
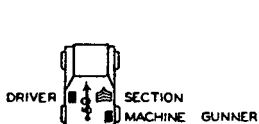
C SERVICE ELEMENT (2C) SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION PLATOON (CONTD)



AMMUNITION SECTION

SERVICE TROOP CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

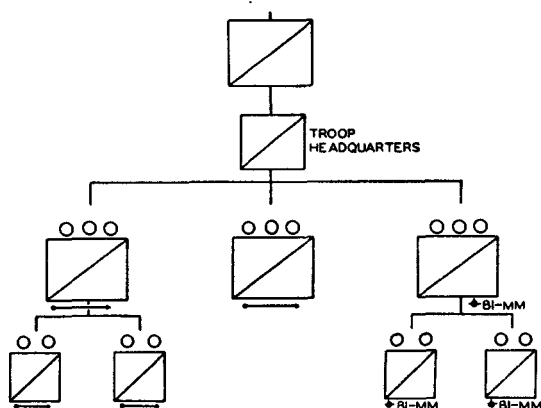
C. SERVICE ELEMENT, (2C) SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION PLATOON (CONTD)



COMBAT SECTION

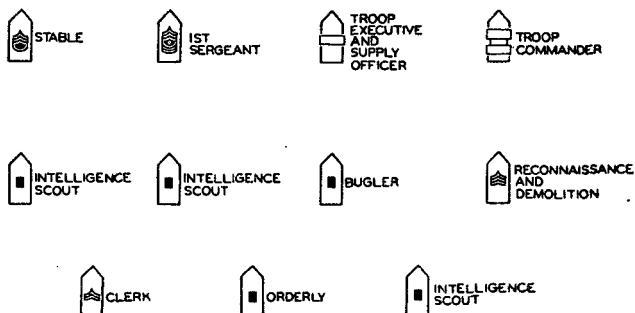
THERE ARE NINE $2\frac{1}{2}$ TON TRUCKS WITH THE SAME PERSONNEL MANNING THEM. ONE FOR EACH TROOP OF THE REGIMENT. SERVICE TROOPS COMBAT TRUCK CARRIES AN ORDERLY INSTEAD OF AN ARMORER. TO ONE TON CARGO TRAILERS, AND 3 ONE TON TRAILERS. WATER TANKS, DRAWN BY TRUCKS OF THIS PLATOON.

WEAPONS TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE



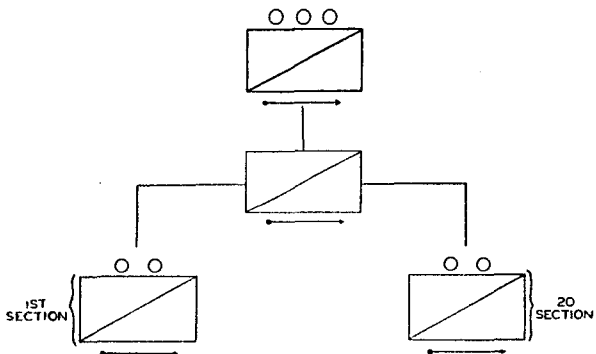
WEAPONS TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

A COMMAND ELEMENT



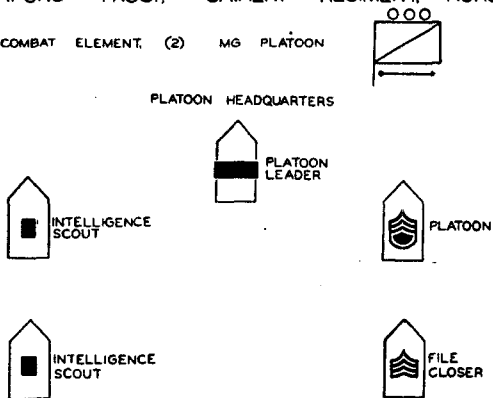
WEAPONS TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

B.COMBAT ELEMENT, (1) HMG PLATOON



WEAPONS TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

B.COMBAT ELEMENT, (2) MG PLATOON

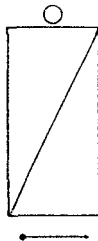


WEAPONS TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

B. COMBAT ELEMENT, (3) MG PLATOON, THE SECTION



SECTION



WEAPONS TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

B COMBAT ELEMENT, (4) HMG PLATOON, THE SQUAD

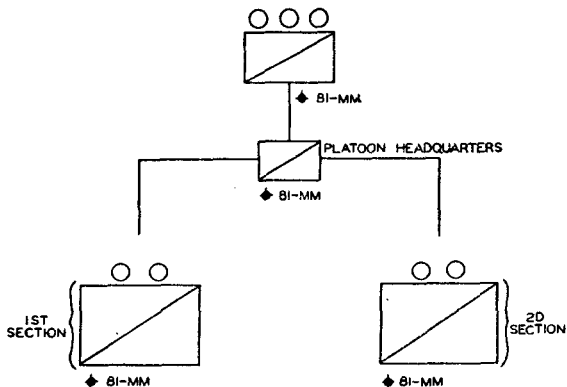


SQUAD LEADER



WEAPONS TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

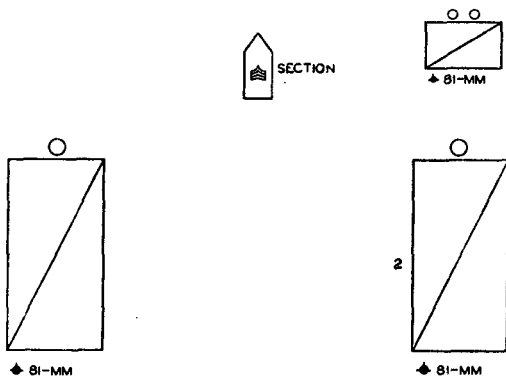
B. COMBAT ELEMENT (5) MORTAR PLATOON



PLATOON HEADQUARTERS IS THE SAME AS FOR MG PLATOON.

WEAPONS TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

B COMBAT ELEMENT, (6) MORTAR PLATOON, THE SECTION



WEAPONS TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

B. COMBAT ELEMENT, (7) MORTAR PLATOON, THE SQUAD



WEAPONS TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

C. SERVICE ELEMENT, (1) AMMUNITION SECTION

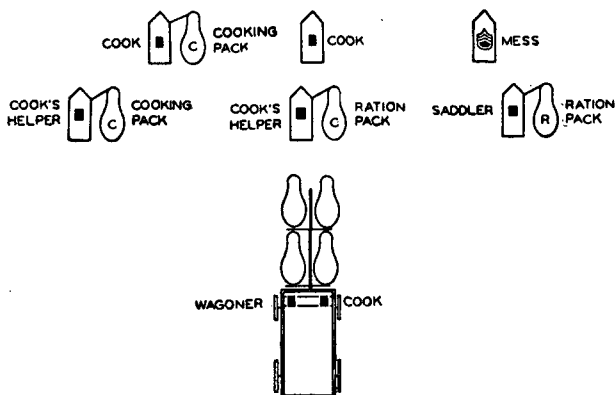


1 HORSESHOER TO EACH PLATOON, 1 TO KITCHEN SECTION

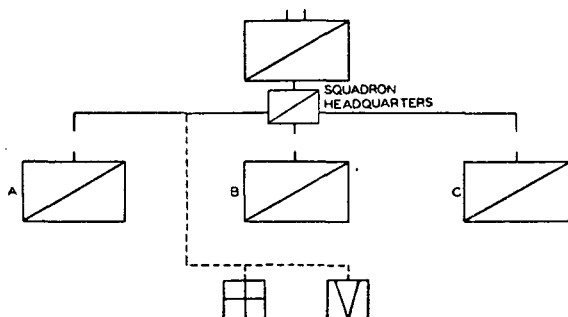


WEAPONS TROOP CAVALRY REGIMENT HORSE

C SERVICE ELEMENT (2) KITCHEN SECTION



CAVALRY RIFLE SQUADRON, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE



CAVALRY RIFLE SQUADRON, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

A. COMMAND ELEMENT, (1) COMMANDER'S GROUP



INTELLIGENCE
SCOUT



S-2-3



SQUADRON
COMMANDER



INTELLIGENCE
SCOUT



INTELLIGENCE
SCOUT



S-2-3

CAVALRY RIFLE SQUADRON, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

A. COMMAND ELEMENT, (2) COMMAND POST GROUP



MACHINE
GUN



MESSAGE
CENTER



MACHINE
GUN
OFFICER



SQUADRON
EXECUTIVE
OFFICER



INTELLIGENCE
SCOUT

PLUS THREE LIAISON AGENTS FROM TROOPS A,B.&C.



RADIO
OPERATOR



RADIO
PACK



RADIO
OPERATOR



RADIO

ATTACHED FROM HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS TROOP.



ASSISTANT
RADIO
OPERATOR



INTELLIGENCE
SCOUT



BUGLER



ORDERLY

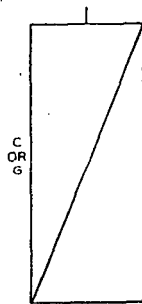
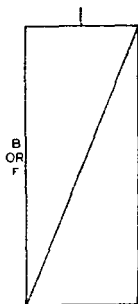
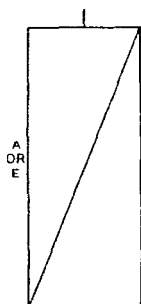


ORDERLY

CAVALRY RIFLE SQUADRON, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

B COMBAT ELEMENT

THREE RIFLE TROOPS

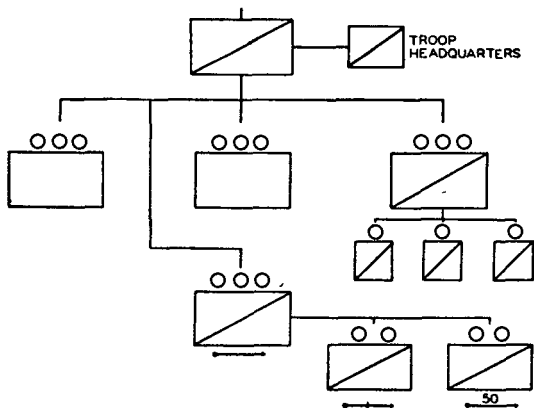


CAVALRY RIFLE SQUADRON, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

C SERVICE ELEMENT



RIFLE TROOP CAVALRY REGIMENT. HORSE



CAVALRY RIFLE TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT.
HORSE

A. COMMAND ELEMENT



BUGLER



STABLE



1ST
SERGEANT



TROOP
COMMANDER



ORDERLY



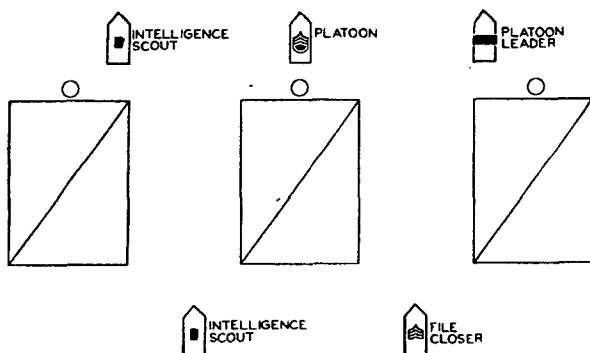
CLERK



INTELLIGENCE
SCOUT

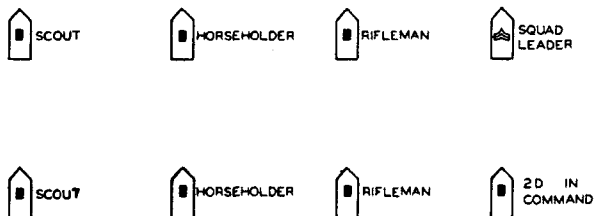
CAVALRY RIFLE TROOP CAVALRY REGIMENT. HORSE

B.COMBAT ELEMENT (1) RIFLE PLATOON



CAVALRY RIFLE TROOP CAVALRY REGIMENT. HORSE

B COMBAT ELEMENT, (1) RIFLE PLATOON, THE SQUAD



CAVALRY RIFLE TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

B. COMBAT ELEMENT, (2) MACHINE GUN PLATOON THE SECTION



SECTION
LEADER



OR
50

(2 CAL. 30 MGS)

(1 CAL. 50 MG)



OR
50

CAVALRY RIFLE TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

B COMBAT ELEMENT, (2) MACHINE GUN PLATOON



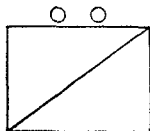
INTELLIGENCE
SCOUT



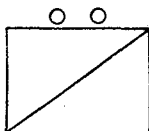
PLATOON



PLATOON
LEADER



50
(2 GUNS)



50
(4 GUNS)



INTELLIGENCE
SCOUT



FILE
CLOSER

CAVALRY RIFLE TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT
HORSE

B. COMBAT ELEMENT, (2) MACHINE GUN PLATOON



CAL. 50 MG SQUAD



ASSISTANT
GUNNER



GUNNER

PACK
DRIVER



GUN
PACK



SQUAD
LEADER



ASSISTANT
GUNNER



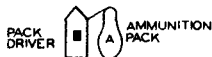
AMMUNITION
CARRIER

CAVALRY RIFLE TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT,
HORSE

B. COMBAT ELEMENT, (2) MACHINE GUN PLATOON.



LMG SQUAD



SQUAD
LEADER



ASSISTANT
GUNNER



GUNNER



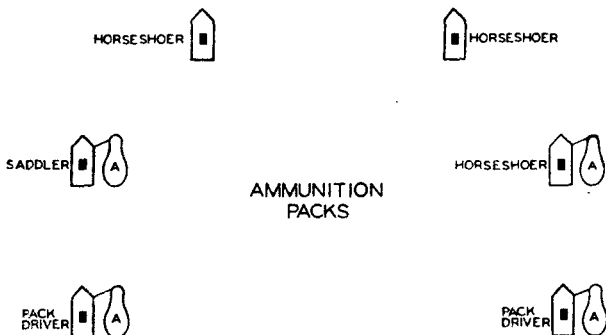
ASSISTANT
GUNNER



GUNNER

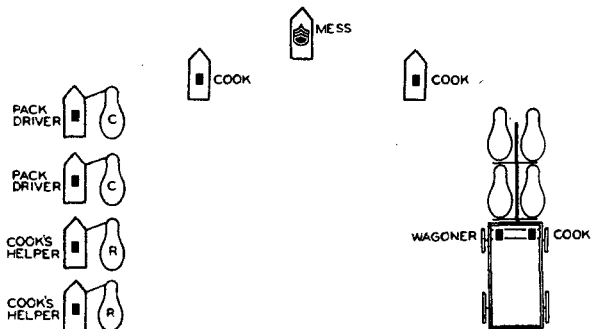
CAVALRY RIFLE TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT,
HORSE

C. SERVICE ELEMENT, (1) TROOP TRAINS

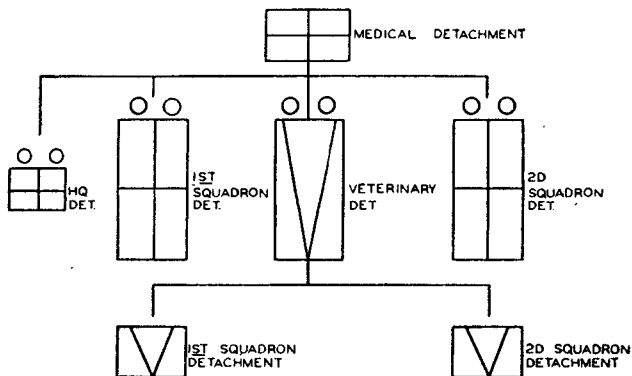


CAVALRY RIFLE TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT,
HORSE

C. SERVICE ELEMENT, (2) KITCHEN SECTION

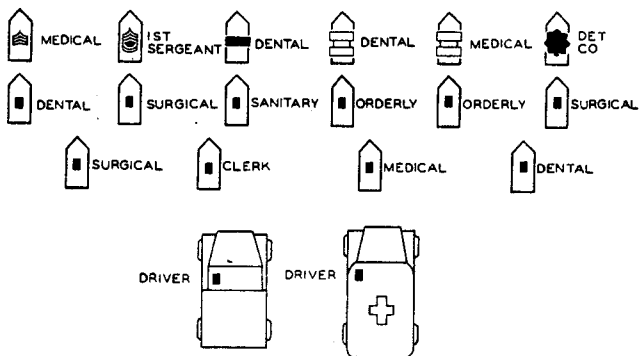


MEDICAL DETACHMENT, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

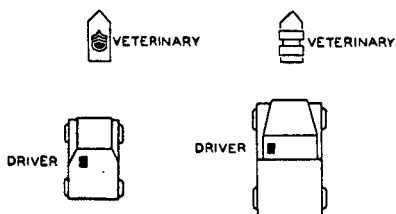


MEDICAL DETACHMENT, CAVALRY REGIMENT, HORSE

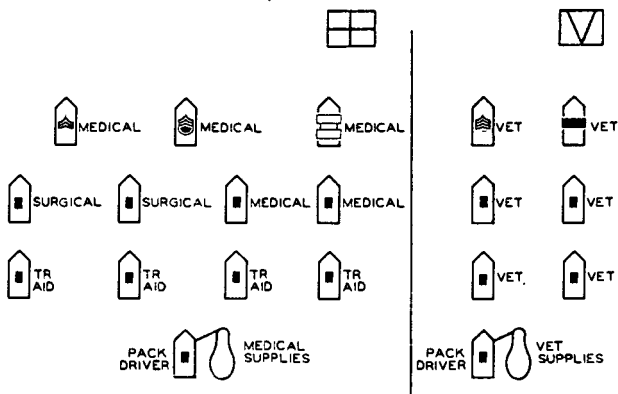
HEADQUARTERS SECTION



MEDICAL DETACHMENT CAVALRY REGIMENT
HORSE
HEADQUARTERS SECTION (CONT.)



MEDICAL DETACHMENT CAVALRY REGIMENT,
HORSE
SQUADRON DETACHMENT (EACH)



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